



Sun Java System Message Queue 4.2 Developer's Guide for C Clients



Sun Microsystems, Inc.
4150 Network Circle
Santa Clara, CA 95054
U.S.A.

Part No: 820-5206
September 2008

Copyright 2008 Sun Microsystems, Inc. 4150 Network Circle, Santa Clara, CA 95054 U.S.A. All rights reserved.

Sun Microsystems, Inc. has intellectual property rights relating to technology embodied in the product that is described in this document. In particular, and without limitation, these intellectual property rights may include one or more U.S. patents or pending patent applications in the U.S. and in other countries.

U.S. Government Rights – Commercial software. Government users are subject to the Sun Microsystems, Inc. standard license agreement and applicable provisions of the FAR and its supplements.

This distribution may include materials developed by third parties.

Parts of the product may be derived from Berkeley BSD systems, licensed from the University of California. UNIX is a registered trademark in the U.S. and other countries, exclusively licensed through X/Open Company, Ltd.

Sun, Sun Microsystems, the Sun logo, the Solaris logo, the Java Coffee Cup logo, docs.sun.com, Java, and Solaris are trademarks or registered trademarks of Sun Microsystems, Inc. or its subsidiaries in the U.S. and other countries. All SPARC trademarks are used under license and are trademarks or registered trademarks of SPARC International, Inc. in the U.S. and other countries. Products bearing SPARC trademarks are based upon an architecture developed by Sun Microsystems, Inc.

The OPEN LOOK and SunTM Graphical User Interface was developed by Sun Microsystems, Inc. for its users and licensees. Sun acknowledges the pioneering efforts of Xerox in researching and developing the concept of visual or graphical user interfaces for the computer industry. Sun holds a non-exclusive license from Xerox to the Xerox Graphical User Interface, which license also covers Sun's licensees who implement OPEN LOOK GUIs and otherwise comply with Sun's written license agreements.

Products covered by and information contained in this publication are controlled by U.S. Export Control laws and may be subject to the export or import laws in other countries. Nuclear, missile, chemical or biological weapons or nuclear maritime end uses or end users, whether direct or indirect, are strictly prohibited. Export or reexport to countries subject to U.S. embargo or to entities identified on U.S. export exclusion lists, including, but not limited to, the denied persons and specially designated nationals lists is strictly prohibited.

DOCUMENTATION IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND ALL EXPRESS OR IMPLIED CONDITIONS, REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES, INCLUDING ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR NON-INFRINGEMENT, ARE DISCLAIMED, EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT THAT SUCH DISCLAIMERS ARE HELD TO BE LEGALLY INVALID.

Copyright 2008 Sun Microsystems, Inc. 4150 Network Circle, Santa Clara, CA 95054 U.S.A. Tous droits réservés.

Sun Microsystems, Inc. détient les droits de propriété intellectuelle relatifs à la technologie incorporée dans le produit qui est décrit dans ce document. En particulier, et ce sans limitation, ces droits de propriété intellectuelle peuvent inclure un ou plusieurs brevets américains ou des applications de brevet en attente aux Etats-Unis et dans d'autres pays.

Cette distribution peut comprendre des composants développés par des tierces personnes.

Certains composants de ce produit peuvent être dérivées du logiciel Berkeley BSD, licenciés par l'Université de Californie. UNIX est une marque déposée aux Etats-Unis et dans d'autres pays; elle est licenciée exclusivement par X/Open Company, Ltd.

Sun, Sun Microsystems, le logo Sun, le logo Solaris, le logo Java Coffee Cup, docs.sun.com, Java et Solaris sont des marques de fabrique ou des marques déposées de Sun Microsystems, Inc., ou ses filiales, aux Etats-Unis et dans d'autres pays. Toutes les marques SPARC sont utilisées sous licence et sont des marques de fabrique ou des marques déposées de SPARC International, Inc. aux Etats-Unis et dans d'autres pays. Les produits portant les marques SPARC sont basés sur une architecture développée par Sun Microsystems, Inc.

L'interface d'utilisation graphique OPEN LOOK et Sun a été développée par Sun Microsystems, Inc. pour ses utilisateurs et licenciés. Sun reconnaît les efforts de pionniers de Xerox pour la recherche et le développement du concept des interfaces d'utilisation visuelle ou graphique pour l'industrie de l'informatique. Sun détient une licence non exclusive de Xerox sur l'interface d'utilisation graphique Xerox, cette licence couvrant également les licenciés de Sun qui mettent en place l'interface d'utilisation graphique OPEN LOOK et qui, en outre, se conforment aux licences écrites de Sun.

Les produits qui font l'objet de cette publication et les informations qu'il contient sont régis par la législation américaine en matière de contrôle des exportations et peuvent être soumis au droit d'autres pays dans le domaine des exportations et importations. Les utilisations finales, ou utilisateurs finaux, pour des armes nucléaires, des missiles, des armes chimiques ou biologiques ou pour le nucléaire maritime, directement ou indirectement, sont strictement interdites. Les exportations ou réexportations vers des pays sous embargo des Etats-Unis, ou vers des entités figurant sur les listes d'exclusion d'exportation américaines, y compris, mais de manière non exclusive, la liste de personnes qui font objet d'un ordre de ne pas participer, d'une façon directe ou indirecte, aux exportations des produits ou des services qui sont régis par la législation américaine en matière de contrôle des exportations et la liste de ressortissants spécifiquement désignés, sont rigoureusement interdites.

LA DOCUMENTATION EST FOURNIE "EN L'ETAT" ET TOUTES AUTRES CONDITIONS, DECLARATIONS ET GARANTIES EXPRESSES OU TACITES SONT FORMELLEMENT EXCLUES, DANS LA MESURE AUTORISEE PAR LA LOI APPLICABLE, Y COMPRIS NOTAMMENT TOUTE GARANTIE IMPLICITE RELATIVE A LA QUALITE MARCHANDE, A L'APTITUDE A UNE UTILISATION PARTICULIERE OU A L'ABSENCE DE CONTREFACON.

Contents

Preface	9
1 Introduction	19
Message Queue for the C Developer	19
Building and Running C Clients	21
Building C Clients	21
Providing Runtime Support	22
Working With the Sample C-Client Programs	23
Basic C-Client Programs	23
Distributed Transaction Sample Programs	25
Client Application Deployment Considerations	27
2 Using the C API	29
Message Queue C Client Setup Operations	29
▼ To Set Up a Message Queue C Client to Produce Messages	30
▼ To Set Up a Message Queue C Client to Consume Messages Synchronously	31
▼ To Set Up a Message Queue C Client to Consume Messages Asynchronously	31
Working With Properties	32
Setting Connection and Message Properties	32
Getting Message Properties	34
Working With Connections	36
Defining Connection Properties	37
Working With Secure Connections	39
Shutting Down Connections	42
Working With Sessions and Destinations	42
Creating a Session	43
Managing a Session	44

Creating Destinations	45
Working With Messages	46
Composing Messages	46
Sending a Message	49
Receiving Messages	50
Processing a Message	53
Working With Distributed Transactions	54
Message Queue Resource Manager Information	55
Programming Examples	56
Error Handling	56
▼ To Handle Errors in Your Code	56
Memory Management	57
Logging	58
 3 Client Design Issues	 59
Producers and Consumers	59
Using Selectors Efficiently	60
Determining Message Order and Priority	61
Managing Threads	61
Message Queue C Runtime Thread Model	61
Concurrent Use of Handles	62
Single-Threaded Session Control	62
Connection Exceptions	63
Managing Physical Destination Limits	63
Managing the Dead Message Queue	64
Factors Affecting Performance	67
Delivery Mode (Persistent/Non-persistent)	68
Use of Transactions	69
Acknowledgement Mode	69
Durable and Non-Durable Subscriptions	70
Use of Selectors (Message Filtering)	70
Message Size	71
Message Type	71

4 Reference	73
Data Types	73
Connection Properties	76
Acknowledge Modes	81
Callback Type for Asynchronous Message Consumption	82
Callback Type for Asynchronous Message Consumption in Distributed Transactions	83
Callback Type for Connection Exception Handling	84
Function Reference	85
MQAcknowledgeMessages	89
MQCloseConnection	90
MQCloseMessageConsumer	91
MQCloseMessageProducer	91
MQCloseSession	92
MQCommitSession	93
MQCreateAsyncDurableMessageConsumer	93
MQCreateAsyncMessageConsumer	96
MQCreateBytesMessage	98
MQCreateConnection	98
MQCreateDestination	100
MQCreateDurableMessageConsumer	102
MQCreateMessage	103
MQCreateMessageConsumer	104
MQCreateMessageProducer	106
MQCreateMessageProducerForDestination	106
MQCreateProperties	107
MQCreateSession	108
MQCreateTemporaryDestination	109
MQCreateTextMessage	110
MQCreateXASession	111
MQFreeConnection	113
MQFreeDestination	113
MQFreeMessage	114
MQFreeProperties	114
MQFreeString	115
MQGetAcknowledgeMode	115
MQGetBoolProperty	115

MQGetBytesMessageBytes	116
MQGetConnectionProperties	117
MQGetDestinationName	117
MQGetDestinationType	118
MQGetErrorTrace	118
MQGetFloat64Property	120
MQGetInt16Property	120
MQGetInt32Property	121
MQGetInt64Property	121
MQGetInt8Property	122
MQGetMessageHeaders	123
MQGetMessageProperties	124
MQGetMessageReplyTo	124
MQGetMessageType	125
MQGetMetaData	126
MQGetPropertyType	127
MQGetStatusCode	127
MQGetStatusString	128
MQGetStringProperty	128
MQGetTextMessageText	129
MQGetXACconnection	129
MQInitializeSSL	130
MQPropertiesKeyIterationGetNext	131
MQPropertiesKeyIterationHasNext	132
MQPropertiesKeyIterationStart	133
MQReceiveMessageNoWait	133
MQReceiveMessageWait	135
MQReceiveMessageWithTimeout	136
MQRecoverSession	137
MQRollBackSession	138
MQSendMessage	139
MQSendMessageExt	140
MQSendMessageToDestination	141
MQSendMessageToDestinationExt	142
MQSetBoolProperty	144
MQSetBytesMessageBytes	145

MQSetFloat32Property	145
MQSetFloat64Property	146
MQSetInt16Property	147
MQSetInt32Property	147
MQSetInt64Property	148
MQSetInt8Property	149
MQSetMessageHeaders	149
MQSetMessageProperties	151
MQSetMessageReplyTo	151
MQSetStringProperty	152
MQSetTextMessageText	153
MQStartConnection	153
MQStatusIsError	154
MQStopConnection	154
MQUnsubscribeDurableMessageConsumer	155
Header Files	156
A Message Queue C API Error Codes	159
Error Codes	160
Index	169

Preface

This book provides programming and reference information for developers working with Sun Java™ System Message Queue (formerly Sun™ ONE Message Queue) 4.2, who want to use the C language binding to the Message Queue Service to send, receive, and process Message Queue messages.

Who Should Use This Book

This guide is for developers who want to use the C-API in order to write C or C++ messaging programs that can interact with the Message Queue broker to send and receive JMS messages.

This book assumes that readers are experienced C or C++ programmers and that they are familiar with the Java Message Service specification.

Before You Read This Book

You must read the [Sun Java System Message Queue 4.2 Technical Overview](#) to become familiar with Message Queue's implementation of the Java Message Service specification, with the components of the Message Queue service, and with the basic process of developing, deploying, and administering a Message Queue application.

How This Book Is Organized

This guide is designed to be read from beginning to end. The following table briefly describes the contents of each chapter.

TABLE P-1 Book Contents

Chapter	Description
Chapter 1, “Introduction”	Introduces the C-API, provides quick start instructions on compiling and building Message Queue C clients. Introduces the Message Queue C-Client sample applications that are shipped with Message Queue, and explains how you set up your environment to run these examples. Provides a deployment worksheet.
Chapter 2, “Using the C API”	Explains how you use the C-API to construct, to send, to receive, and to process messages. This chapter also covers error handling, memory management, and logging.
Chapter 3, “Client Design Issues”	Explains the major considerations that you need to keep in mind when designing a Message Queue C client.
Chapter 4, “Reference”	Provides complete reference information for the Message Queue C-API: data structures and functions. It also lists and describes the contents of the C-API header files.
Appendix A, “Message Queue C API Error Codes”	Lists the code and descriptive string returned for errors that are returned by C library functions.

Related Documentation

The information resources listed in this section provide further information about Message Queue in addition to that contained in this manual.

Message Queue Documentation Set

The documents that comprise the Message Queue documentation set are listed in the following table in the order in which you might normally use them. These documents are available through the Sun documentation Web site at

<http://www.sun.com/documentation/>

Click “Software,” followed by “Application & Integration Services,” and then “Message Queue.”

TABLE P-2 Message Queue Documentation Set

Document	Audience	Description
<i>Sun Java System Message Queue 4.2 Technical Overview</i>	Developers and administrators	Describes Message Queue concepts, features, and components.

TABLE P-2 Message Queue Documentation Set (Continued)

Document	Audience	Description
<i>Sun Java System Message Queue 4.2 Release Notes</i>	Developers and administrators	Includes descriptions of new features, limitations, and known bugs, as well as technical notes.
<i>Sun Java System Message Queue 4.2 Installation Guide</i>	Developers and administrators	Explains how to install Message Queue software on Solaris, Linux, and Windows platforms.
<i>Sun Java System Message Queue 4.2 Developer's Guide for Java Clients</i>	Developers	Provides a quick-start tutorial and programming information for developers of Java client programs using the Message Queue implementation of the JMS or SOAP/JAXM APIs.
<i>Sun Java System Message Queue 4.2 Administration Guide</i>	Administrators, also recommended for developers	Provides background and information needed to perform administration tasks using Message Queue administration tools.
<i>Sun Java System Message Queue 4.2 Developer's Guide for C Clients</i>	Developers	Provides programming and reference documentation for developers of C client programs using the Message Queue C implementation of the JMS API (C-API).
<i>Sun Java System Message Queue 4.2 Developer's Guide for JMX Clients</i>	Administrators	Provides programming and reference documentation for developers of JMX client programs using the Message Queue JMX API.

Online Help

Message Queue 4.2 includes command-line utilities for performing Message Queue message service administration tasks.

Message Queue 4.2 also includes a graphical user interface (GUI) administration tool, the Administration Console (imqadmin). Context-sensitive help is included in the Administration Console; see “[Administration Console Online Help](#)” in *Sun Java System Message Queue 4.2 Administration Guide*.

JavaDoc

JMS and Message Queue API documentation in JavaDoc format is provided at the following location:

Platform	Location
Solaris	/usr/share/javadoc/imq/index.html
Linux	/opt/sun/mq/javadoc/index.html
Windows	IMQ_HOME/javadoc/index.html

This documentation can be viewed in any HTML browser. It includes standard JMS API documentation, as well as Message Queue-specific APIs for Message Queue administered objects, which are of value to developers of messaging applications.

Example Client Applications

Message Queue provides a number of example client applications to assist developers.

Example Java Client Applications

Example Java client applications are located in the following directories, depending on platform. See the README files located in these directories and their subdirectories for descriptive information about the example applications.

Platform	Location
Solaris	/usr/demo/imq/
Linux	/opt/sun/mq/examples
Windows	IMQ_HOME/demo/ where IMQ_HOME is the Message Queue home directory

Example C Client Programs

Example C client applications are located in the following directories, depending on platform. See the README files located in these directories and their subdirectories for descriptive information about the example applications.

Platform	Location
Solaris	/opt/SUNWimq/demo/C/
Linux	/opt/sun/mq/examples/C/

Platform	Location
Windows	IMQ_HOME/demo/C/ where IMQ_HOME is the Message Queue home directory

Example JMX Client Programs

Example Java Management Extensions (JMX) client applications are located in the following directories, depending on platform. See the README files located in these directories and their subdirectories for descriptive information about the example applications.

Platform	Location
Solaris	/opt/SUNWimq/demo/imq/jmx
Linux	/opt/sun/mq/examples/jmx
Windows	IMQ_HOME\demo\jmx where IMQ_HOME is the Message Queue home directory

The Java Message Service (JMS) Specification

The JMS specification can be found at the following location:

(<http://java.sun.com/products/jms/docs.html>)

The specification includes sample client code.

The SOAP with Attachments API for Java (SAAJ) Specification

The *SOAP with Attachments API for Java (SAAJ) Specification* can be found at the following location:

<http://java.sun.com/xml/downloads/saaj.html>

The specification includes sample client code.

Books on JMS Programming

For background on using the JMS API, you can consult the following publicly-available books:

- *Java Message Service* by Richard Monson-Haefel and David A. Chappell, O'Reilly and Associates, Inc., Sebastopol, CA

- *Professional JMS* by Scott Grant, Michael P. Kovacs, Meeraj Kunnumpurath, Silvano Maffei, K. Scott Morrison, Gopalan Suresh Raj, Paul Giotta, and James McGovern, Wrox Press Inc., ISBN: 1861004931
- *Practical Java Message Service* by Tarak Modi, Manning Publications, ISBN: 1930110138

Directory Variable Conventions

Message Queue makes use of three directory variables; how they are set varies from platform to platform. One of these is relevant to C clients. [Table P-3](#) describes this variable and how it is used on the Solaris, Linux, and Windows platforms.

Note – The information in [Table P-3](#) applies only to the standalone installation of Message Queue. When Message Queue is installed and run as part of an Application Server installation, the value of the directory variable is set differently: `IMQ_HOME` is set to `appServer_install_dir/imq` (where `appServer_install_dir` is the Application Server installation directory.)

TABLE P-3 Directory Variable Conventions

Variable	Description
IMQ_HOME	Used in Message Queue documentation to refer to the Message Queue base directory (root installation directory): <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ On Solaris and Linux, there is no root Message Queue installation directory. Therefore <code>IMQ_HOME</code> is not used in Message Queue documentation to refer to file locations in Solaris and Linux.■ On Windows, the root Message Queue installation directory is set to the directory in which you unzip the Message Queue bundle.

In this guide, `IMQ_HOME`, `IMQ_VARHOME`, and `IMQ_JAVAHOME` are shown *without* platform-specific environment variable notation or syntax (for example, `$IMQ_HOME` on UNIX). Path names generally use UNIX directory separator notation (`/`).

Typographic Conventions

The following table describes the typographic conventions that are used in this book.

TABLE P-4 Typographic Conventions

Typeface	Meaning	Example
AaBbCc123	The names of commands, files, and directories, and onscreen computer output	Edit your <code>.login</code> file. Use <code>ls -a</code> to list all files. <code>machine_name%</code> you have mail.
AaBbCc123	What you type, contrasted with onscreen computer output	<code>machine_name%</code> su Password:
<i>aabbcc123</i>	Placeholder: replace with a real name or value	The command to remove a file is <i>rm filename</i> .
<i>AaBbCc123</i>	Book titles, new terms, and terms to be emphasized	Read Chapter 6 in the <i>User's Guide</i> . A <i>cache</i> is a copy that is stored locally. Do <i>not</i> save the file. Note: Some emphasized items appear bold online.

Shell Prompts in Command Examples

The following table shows the default UNIX® system prompt and superuser prompt for the C shell, Bourne shell, Korn shell, and Windows operating system.

TABLE P-5 Shell Prompts

Shell	Prompt
C shell	<code>machine_name%</code>
C shell for superuser	<code>machine_name#</code>
Bourne shell and Korn shell	<code>\$</code>
Bourne shell and Korn shell for superuser	<code>#</code>
Windows	<code>C:\</code>

Symbol Conventions

The following table explains symbols that might be used in this book.

TABLE P-6 Symbol Conventions

Symbol	Description	Example	Meaning
[]	Contains optional arguments and command options.	ls [-l]	The -l option is not required.
{ }	Contains a set of choices for a required command option.	-d {y n}	The -d option requires that you use either the y argument or the n argument.
\${ }	Indicates a variable reference.	\${com.sun.javaRoot}	References the value of the com.sun.javaRoot variable.
-	Joins simultaneous multiple keystrokes.	Control-A	Press the Control key while you press the A key.
+	Joins consecutive multiple keystrokes.	Ctrl+A+N	Press the Control key, release it, and then press the subsequent keys.
→	Indicates menu item selection in a graphical user interface.	File → New → Templates	From the File menu, choose New. From the New submenu, choose Templates.

Documentation, Support, and Training

The Sun web site provides information about the following additional resources:

- Documentation (<http://www.sun.com/documentation/>)
- Support (<http://www.sun.com/support/>)
- Training (<http://www.sun.com/training/>)

Searching Sun Product Documentation

Besides searching Sun product documentation from the docs.sun.com web site, you can use a search engine by typing the following syntax in the search field:

search-term site:docs.sun.com

For example, to search for “broker,” type the following:

broker site:docs.sun.com

To include other Sun web sites in your search (for example, java.sun.com, www.sun.com, and developers.sun.com), use “sun.com” in place of “docs.sun.com” in the search field.

Third-Party Web Site References

Third-party URLs are referenced in this document and provide additional, related information.

Note – Sun is not responsible for the availability of third-party web sites mentioned in this document. Sun does not endorse and is not responsible or liable for any content, advertising, products, or other materials that are available on or through such sites or resources. Sun will not be responsible or liable for any actual or alleged damage or loss caused or alleged to be caused by or in connection with use of or reliance on any such content, goods, or services that are available on or through such sites or resources.

Sun Welcomes Your Comments

Sun is interested in improving its documentation and welcomes your comments and suggestions. To share your comments, go to <http://docs.sun.com> and click Send Comments. In the online form, provide the full document title and part number. The part number is a 7-digit or 9-digit number that can be found on the book's title page or in the document's URL. For example, the part number of this book is 819-7756.

Introduction

This chapter summarizes the differences between the C API and the Java API to Message Queue and provides a quick start to compiling and running Message Queue C clients. It covers the following topics:

- “Message Queue for the C Developer” on page 19
- “Building and Running C Clients” on page 21
- “Working With the Sample C-Client Programs” on page 23
- “Client Application Deployment Considerations” on page 27

You should be familiar with the concepts presented in the Message Queue Technical Overview before you read this chapter.

Depending on your needs, after you read this chapter, you can proceed either to [Chapter 3, “Client Design Issues,”](#) which describes the major issues governing C client design, or to [Chapter 2, “Using the C API,”](#) which explains how you use C data types and functions to obtain the messaging behavior that interests you.

The term “C developer” is used generically throughout this book and includes the C++ developer as well.

Message Queue for the C Developer

The Message Queue product is an enterprise messaging system that implements the Java™ Message Specification (JMS) standard as a JMS provider. Message Queue developers can use two programming interfaces to establish a connection to the broker, and send or receive messages:

- C clients use the API described in this manual to send messages to and retrieve messages from a Message Queue broker.
- Java clients use the Java API, described in the [Sun Java System Message Queue 4.2 Technical Overview](#), to send messages to and receive messages from a Message Queue broker.

Message Queue provides a C API to its messaging services to enable legacy C applications and C++ applications to participate in JMS-based messaging. It is important to understand however that the Java Message Service specification is a standard for *Java* clients only; thus the C API described in this book is specific to the Message Queue provider and cannot be used with other JMS providers. A messaging application that includes a C client cannot be handled by another JMS provider.

The C interface, compared to the Java interface, does not support the following features:

- The use of administered objects
- Map, stream, or object message types
- Consumer-based flow control
- Queue browsers
- JMS application server facilities (ConnectionConsumer, distributed transactions)
- Receiving or sending SOAP messages
- Receiving or sending compressed JMS messages
- Auto-reconnect or failover, which allows the client runtime to automatically reconnect to a broker if a connection fails
- The NO_ACKNOWLEDGE mode

Like the Java interface, the C interface does support the following:

- Publish/subscribe and point-to-point connections
- Synchronous and asynchronous receives
- CLIENT, AUTO, and DUPS_OK acknowledgement modes
- Local transactions
- Session recover
- Temporary topics and queues
- Message selectors

The JMS programming model is the foundation for the design of a Message Queue C client. [Chapter 2, “Using the C API,”](#) explains how this model is implemented by the C data types and functions used by a Message Queue C client for delivery of messages.

The next section provides a quick introduction to building and running Message Queue clients.

Building and Running C Clients

Message Queue provides several sample Message Queue C-client applications that illustrate how to send and receive messages. Before you run these applications, read through the next two sections to make sure that you understand the general procedure and requirements for building and running Message Queue C-Client programs.

Building C Clients

This section explains how you build Message Queue programs from C source files. You should already be familiar with writing and compiling C applications.

Header Files and Shared Libraries

The Message Queue C client includes the header files (`mqcrt.h`), the C client runtime shared library `mqcrt`, and its direct dependency libraries. When writing a Message Queue C client application, you should include the header files and link to the runtime library `mqcrt`.

For each platform, the next table lists the installed location of the header files and the supporting runtime library.

TABLE 1-1 Locations of C-API Libraries and Header Files

Platform	Library	Header File
Solaris/x86	/opt/SUNWimq/lib (32-bit)	/opt/SUNWimq/include
	/opt/SUNWimq/lib/amd64 (64-bit)	
Solaris/SPARC	/opt/SUNWimq/lib (32-bit)	/opt/SUNWimq/include
	/opt/SUNWimq/lib/sparcv9 (64-bit)	
Linux	/opt/sun/mq/lib	/opt/sun/mq/include
Windows	IMQ_HOME\lib	IMQ_HOME\include

Pre-Processor Definitions

Use the appropriate compiler for your platform, as described in the [Sun Java System Message Queue 4.2 Release Notes](#).

When compiling a Message Queue C client application, you need to specify the pre-processor definition shown for each platform in [Table 1-2](#). This definition is used to support Message Queue fixed-size integer types.

TABLE 1-2 Preprocessor Definitions for Supporting Fixed-Size Integer Types

Platform	Definition
Solaris	SOLARIS
Linux	LINUX
Windows	WIN32

C++ Runtime Library Support

When building a Message Queue C client application, you should be aware that the Message Queue C runtime library is a multi-threaded library and requires C++ runtime library support:

- **On Solaris**, this support is provided by the Sun WorkShop 6 `libCrun` C++ runtime library.
- **On Linux**, this support is provided by the `gcc/g++ libstdc++` runtime library.
- **On Windows**, this support is provided by Microsoft Windows Visual C++ runtime library `msvcrt`.

Providing Runtime Support

To run a Message Queue C-client application, you need to make sure that the application can find the `mqcrt` shared library. Please consult the documentation for your compiler to determine the best way to do this.

You also need to make sure that the appropriate C++ runtime support library, as described in [“C++ Runtime Library Support” on page 22](#) is available.

On Windows you also need to make sure that your application can find the dependent libraries NSPR and NSS that are shipped with Message Queue. These may be different from the NSPR and NSS libraries that are installed on your system to support the Netscape browser and the Sun Java System Application Server. The `mqcrt` shared library depends directly on the NSPR and NSS versions installed with Message Queue. If a different version of the libraries is loaded at runtime, you may get a runtime error specifying that the libraries being used are incompatible. If this happens, look on your system to see if other versions of the NSPR or NSS libraries exist; for example, `libnspr4.dll` or `nss3.dll`. If you find such versions, take appropriate action to make sure that Message Queue can access the versions it needs.

Working With the Sample C-Client Programs

This section describes the sample C-Client programs that are installed with Message Queue and explains how you should build them and run them.

Message Queue provides two sets of sample C-client programs: basic C-client programs and distributed transaction programs.

Basic C-Client Programs

The sample C-client program files include the following:

TABLE 1-3 Basic C-Client Sample Program Files

Sample Program	Description
<code>Producer.c</code>	Illustrates how you send a message
<code>Consumer.c</code>	Illustrates how you receive a message synchronously
<code>ProducerAsyncConsumer.c</code>	Illustrates how you send a message and receive it asynchronously
<code>RequestReply.c</code>	Illustrates how you send and respond to a message that specifies a reply-to destination

[Table 1-4](#) lists the location of the sample programs on each platform.

TABLE 1-4 Location of Basic C-Client Sample Programs

Platform	Directory
Solaris	<code>/opt/SUNWimq/demo/C</code>
Linux	<code>/opt/sun/mq/examples/C</code>
Windows	<code>IMQ_HOME\demo\C</code>

Building the Basic C-Client Sample Programs

The following commands illustrate the process of building and linking the sample application `Producer.c` on the Solaris, Linux, and Windows platforms. The commands include the pre-processor definitions needed to support Message Queue C-API fixed-size integer types. For options used to support multithreading, please consult documentation for your compiler.

To Compile and Link on Solaris OS

```
CC -compat=5 -mt -DSOLARIS -I/opt/SUNWimq/include -o Producer \  
-L/opt/SUNWimq/lib -lmqcr Producer.c
```

For Solaris OS, if you need 64-bit support, you need to specify the following compiler options:

- SPARC: `-xarch=v9` and `-L/opt/SUNWimq/lib/sparcv9`
- x86: `-xarch=amd64` and `-L/opt/SUNWimq/lib/amd64`

For example, to compile and link the example application on Solaris/SPARC, you would use the following command:

```
CC -compat=5 -mt -xarch=v9 -DSOLARIS -I/opt/SUNWimq/include -o Producer \  
L/opt/SUNWimq/lib/sparcv9 -lmqcr Producer.c
```

To Compile and Link on Linux

```
g++ -DLINUX -D_REENTRANT -I/opt/sun/mq/include -o Producer \  
-L/opt/sun/mq/lib -lmqcr Producer.c
```

To Compile and Link on Windows

```
cl /c /MD -DWIN32 -I%IMQ_HOME%\include Producer.c  
  
link Producer.obj /NODEFAULTLIB msvcrt.lib \  
/LIBPATH:%IMQ_HOME%\lib mqcr.lib
```

Running the Basic C-Client Sample Programs

Before you run any sample programs, you should start the broker. You can display output describing the command-line options for each program by starting the program with the `-help` option.

For example, the following command, runs the program `Producer`. It specifies that the program should connect to the broker running on the host `MyHost` and port `8585`, and that it should send a message to the destination `My Topic` :

```
Producer -h MyHost -p 8585 -d MyTopic
```

The directories that contain the sample programs also include a `README` file that explains how you should run their respective samples.

Distributed Transaction Sample Programs

The distributed transaction sample programs show how to use the X/Open distributed transaction (XA) support of the Message Queue C-API with an X/Open distributed transaction processing system (in this case BEA Tuxedo:

<http://edocs.bea.com/tuxedo/tux100/index.html>.)

The distributed transaction sample programs include the following files:

TABLE 1-5 Distributed Transaction Sample Program Files

Sample Program	Description
<code>jmsserver.c</code>	Implements Tuxedo services that send and receive messages using the Message Queue C-API
<code>jmssclient_sender.c</code>	Tuxedo client that uses the message producing service in <code>jmsserver.c</code>
<code>jmssclient_receiver.c</code>	Tuxedo client that uses the message receiving service in <code>jmsserver.c</code>
<code>async_jmsserver.c</code>	Implements a Tuxedo service that asynchronously consumes messages using the Message Queue C-API
<code>jmssclient_async_receiver.c</code>	Tuxedo client that uses the asynchronous message consuming service in <code>async_jmsserver.c</code>

Table 1-4 lists the location of the sample programs on each platform.

TABLE 1-6 Location of Distributed Transaction Sample Programs

Platform	Directory
Solaris	<code>/opt/SUNWimq/demo/C/tuxedo</code>
Linux	<code>/opt/sun/mq/examples/C/tuxedo</code>
Windows	<code>IMQ_HOME\demo\C\tuxedo</code>

The following procedures document how to set up Tuxedo as a distributed transaction manager, how to build the sample distributed transaction programs, and how to run the sample programs. The procedures are based on the synchronous message consumption samples and assume a Solaris operating system platform.

▼ To Set Up Tuxedo as a Distributed Transaction Manager

1 Install Tuxedo.

See Tuxedo documentation for instructions.

2 Set up the following environment variables:

Environment Variable	Description
LD_LIBRARY_PATH	Modify to include Message Queue C-API runtime library path and TUXDIR/lib path
TUXDIR	Tuxedo install root
PATH	modify to include \$TUXDIR/bin and compiler path
TUXCONFIG	TUXCONFIG filename path
TLOGDEVICE	Tuxedo transaction log filename path
MQ_HOME	Message Queue install root
MQ_LOG_FILE	Message Queue C-API runtime log file name
MQ_LOG_FILE_APPEND_PID	Set so that Message Queue C-API runtime log file name will be auto-appended with the Tuxedo server process id

3 Build the Tuxedo transaction monitor server (TMS).**a. Add the following entry to the \$TUXDIR/udataobj/RM file:**

```
# SUN_MQ:sun_mq_xa_switch:-lmqcr
```

b. Build the TMS executable using buildtms:

```
# buildtms -o $TUXDIR/bin/<exe-name> -r SUN_MQ
```

4 Configure the Tuxedo servers.

```
# tmloadcf config-file
```

where *config-file* is the Tuxedo UBBCONFIG file.

▼ To Build the Distributed Transaction Sample Programs**1 Build the server side of the sample application (jmsserver.c).**

```
# cc -I$MQ_HOME/include -I$TUXDIR/include -g -c jmsserver.c
# buildserver -v -t -r SUN_MQ -s SENDMESSAGES,RECVMESSAGES -o jmsserver
-f jmsserver.o -f -lmqcr
```

2 Build the client side of the sample application (jmsclient_sender.c and jmsclient_receiver.c).

```
# cc -I$TUXDIR/include -c jmsclient_sender.c buildclient -o jmsclient_sender
-f jmsclient_sender.o
```

```
# cc -I$TUXDIR/include -c jmsclient_receiver.c buildclient -o jmsclient_receiver
-f jmsclient_receiver.o
```

▼ **To Run the Distributed Transaction Sample Programs**

- 1 **Start a Message Queue broker.**
imqbrokerd -tty
- 2 **Start the Tuxedo servers.**
tmboot
- 3 **Run the client-side applications.**
jmsclient_sender
jmsclient_receiver
- 4 **Confirm the messages are produced to and consumed from the applicable destination.**
imqcmd list dst -u admin
imqcmd query dst -t q -n xatestqueue -u admin

Client Application Deployment Considerations

When you are ready to deploy your client application, you should make sure the administrator knows your application’s needs. The checklist in [Table 1–7](#) shows the basic information required. Consult with your administrator to determine the exact information needed. In some cases, it might be useful to provide a range of values rather than a specific value. Refer to the [Chapter 17, “Physical Destination Property Reference,” in *Sun Java System Message Queue 4.2 Administration Guide*](#) about attribute names and default values.

TABLE 1–7 Checklist for the Message Queue Administrator

Configuring physical destinations:
Type:
Name:
Properties:
Maximum number of messages expected:
Maximum size of messages expected:
Maximum message bytes expected:

TABLE 1-7	Checklist for the Message Queue Administrator	<i>(Continued)</i>
<hr/>		
Configuring Dead Message Queue		
<hr/>		
Place dead messages on Dead Message Queue:		
Log the placement of messages on the Dead Message Queue:		
Discard the body of messages placed on the Dead Message Queue:		
<hr/>		

Using the C API

This chapter describes how to use C functions to accomplish specific tasks and provides brief code samples to illustrate some of these tasks. (For clarity, the code examples shown in the following sections omit a function call status check.)

Following a brief discussion of overall design and a summary of client tasks, the topics covered include the following:

- “Message Queue C Client Setup Operations” on page 29
- “Working With Properties” on page 32
- “Working With Connections” on page 36
- “Working With Sessions and Destinations” on page 42
- “Working With Messages” on page 46
- “Error Handling” on page 56
- “Memory Management” on page 57
- “Logging” on page 58

This chapter does not provide exhaustive information about each function. For detailed function information, please see the description of that function in [Chapter 4, “Reference.”](#)

For information on building Message Queue C programs, see [Chapter 3, “Client Design Issues.”](#)

Message Queue C Client Setup Operations

The general procedures for producing and consuming messages are introduced below. The procedures have a number of common steps which need not be duplicated if a client is both producing and consuming messages.

▼ To Set Up a Message Queue C Client to Produce Messages

- 1 Call the `MQCreateProperties` function to get a handle to a properties object.
- 2 Use one or more of the `MQSet...Property` functions to set connection properties that specify the name of the broker, its port number, and its behavior.
- 3 Use the `MQCreateConnection` function to create a connection.
- 4 Use the `MQCreateSession` function to create a session and to specify its acknowledge mode and its receive mode. If the session will be used only for producing messages, use the receive mode `MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE` to avoid creating a thread for asynchronous message delivery.
- 5 Use the `MQCreateDestination` function to specify a physical destination on the broker. The destination name you specify must be the same as the name of the physical destination.
- 6 Use the `MQCreateMessageProducer` function or the `MQCreateMessageProducerForDestination` function to create a message producer. (If you plan to send a lot of messages to the same destination, you should use the `MQCreateMessageProducerForDestination` function.)
- 7 Use the `MQCreateBytesMessage` function or the `MQCreateTextMessage` function to get a newly created message handle.
- 8 Call the `MQCreateProperties` function to get a handle to a properties object that will describe the message header properties. This is only required if you want to set a message header property.
- 9 Use one or more of the `MQSet...Property` functions to set properties that specify the value of the message header properties you want to set.
- 10 Use the `MQSetMessageHeaders` function, passing a handle to the properties object you created in Step 8 and Step 9.
- 11 Repeat Step 8 if you want to define custom message properties, and then use the `MQSetMessageProperties` function to set these properties for your message.
- 12 Use the `MQSetMessageReplyTo` function if you want to specify a destination where replies to the message are to be sent.
- 13 Use one of the `MQSendMessage...` functions to send the message.

▼ To Set Up a Message Queue C Client to Consume Messages Synchronously

- 1 Call the `MQCreateProperties` function to get a handle to a properties object.
- 2 Use one or more of the `MQSet...Property` functions to set connection properties that specify the name of the broker, its port number, and its behavior.
- 3 Use the `MQCreateConnection` function to create a connection.
- 4 Use the `MQCreateSession` function to create a session and to specify its receive mode. Specify `MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE` for a synchronous session.
- 5 Use the `MQCreateDestination` function to specify a destination on the broker from which the consumer is to receive messages. The destination name you specify must be the same as the name of the physical destination.
- 6 Use the `MQCreateMessageConsumer` function or the `MQCreateDurableMessageConsumer` function to create a consumer.
- 7 Use the `MQStartConnection` function to start the connection.
- 8 Use one of the `MQReceiveMessage...` functions to start message delivery.

▼ To Set Up a Message Queue C Client to Consume Messages Asynchronously

- 1 Call the `MQCreateProperties` function to get a handle to a properties object.
- 2 Use one or more of the `MQSet...Property` functions to set connection properties that specify the name of the broker, its port number, and its behavior.
- 3 Use the `MQCreateConnection` function to create a connection.
- 4 Use the `MQCreateSession` function to create a session and to specify its acknowledge mode and its receive mode. Specify `MQ_SESSION_ASYNC_RECEIVE` for asynchronous message delivery.
- 5 Use the `MQCreateDestination` function to specify a destination on the broker from which the consumer is to receive messages. The logical destination name you specify must be the same as the name of the physical destination.

- 6 Write a callback function of type `MQMessageListenerFunc` that will be called when the broker starts message delivery. In the body of this callback function, use the functions described in [“Processing a Message” on page 53](#) , to process the contents of the incoming message.
- 7 Use the `MQCreateAsyncMessageConsumer` function or the `MQCreateAsyncDurableMessageConsumer` function to create a consumer.
- 8 Use the `MQStartConnection` function to start the connection and message delivery.

Working With Properties

When you create a connection, set message header properties, or set user-defined message properties, you must pass a handle to a properties object. You use the `MQCreateProperties` function to create this object and to obtain a handle to it. When you receive a message, you can use specific `MQGet...` Property functions to obtain the type and value of each message property.

This section describes the functions you use to set and get properties. A *property* is defined as a key-value pair.

Setting Connection and Message Properties

You use the functions listed in [Table 2–1](#) to create a handle to a properties object, and to set properties. You can use these functions to create and define properties for connections or for individual messages.

Set message properties and message header properties using the same procedure you use to set connection properties. You can set the following message header properties for sending a message:

- `MQ_CORRELATION_ID_HEADER_PROPERTY`
- `MQ_MESSAGE_TYPE_HEADER_PROPERTY`

For more information, see the description of the `MQSetMessageProperties()` function.

TABLE 2–1 Functions Used to Set Properties

Function	Description
“MQCreateProperties” on page 107	Creates a properties object and passes back a handle to it.
“MQSetBoolProperty” on page 144	Sets an <code>MQBool</code> property.
“MQSetStringProperty” on page 152	Sets an <code>MQString</code> property.

TABLE 2-1 Functions Used to Set Properties (Continued)

Function	Description
“MQSetInt8Property” on page 149	Sets an MQInt8 property.
“MQSetInt16Property” on page 147	Sets an MQInt16 property.
“MQSetInt32Property” on page 147	Sets an MQInt32 property.
“MQSetInt64Property” on page 148	Sets an MQInt64 property.
“MQSetFloat32Property” on page 145	Sets an MQFloat32 property.
“MQSetFloat64Property” on page 146	Sets an MQFloat64 property.

▼ To Set Properties for a Connection

- 1 **Call the `MQCreateProperties` function to get a handle to a newly created properties object.**
- 2 **Call one of the `MQSet...Property` functions to set one of the connection properties described in [Table 4-2](#). At a minimum, you must specify the name of the host of the broker to which you want to connect and its port number.**

Which function you call depends on the type of the property you want to set; for example, to set an `MQString` property, you call the `MQSetStringProperty` function; to set an `MQBool` property, you call the `MQSetBoolProperty` function; and so on. Each function that sets a property requires that you pass a key name and value; these are listed and described in [Table 4-2](#).

- 3 **When you have set all the properties you want to define for the connection, you can then create the connection, by calling the `MQCreateConnection` function.**

Once the connection is created with the properties you specify, you cannot change its properties. If you need to change connection properties after you have created a connection, you will need to destroy the old connection and its associated objects and create a new one with the desired properties. It is a good idea to think through the desired behavior before you create a connection.

The code sample below illustrates how you create a properties handle and how you use it for setting connection properties.

```
MQStatus status;
MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle = MQ_INVALID_HANDLE;

status = (MQCreateProperties(&propertiesHandle);

status = (MQSetStringProperty(propertiesHandle,
    MQ_BROKER_HOST_PROPERTY, "localhost"));

status = (MQSetInt32Property(propertiesHandle,
    MQ_BROKER_PORT_PROPERTY, 7676));
```

```
status = MQSetStringProperty(propertiesHandle,  
                             MQ_CONNECTION_TYPE_PROPERTY, "TCP");
```

The Message Queue C client runtime sets the connection properties that specify the name and version of the Message Queue product; you can retrieve these using the function `MQGetMetaData()`. These properties are described at the end of [Table 4-2](#), starting with `MQ_NAME_PROPERTY`.

Getting Message Properties

When you receive a message, if you are interested in the message properties, you need to obtain a handle to the properties object associated with that message:

- Use the `MQGetMessageProperties` function to obtain a handle to the properties object for user-defined properties.
- If you are interested in any message header properties, use the `MQGetMessageHeaderProperties` function to obtain a handle to the header properties. See [“MQGetMessageHeaders” on page 123](#).

Having obtained the handle, you can iterate through the properties and then use the appropriate `MQGet...Property` function to determine the type and value of each property.

[Table 2-2](#) lists the functions you use to iterate through a properties handle and to obtain the type and value of each property.

TABLE 2-2 Functions Used to Get Message Properties

Function	Description
“MQPropertiesKeyIterationStart” on page 133	Starts the iteration process through the specified properties handle.
“MQPropertiesKeyIterationHasNext” on page 132	Returns <code>MQ_TRUE</code> if there are additional property keys left in the iteration.
“MQPropertiesKeyIterationGetNext” on page 131	Passes back the address of the next property key in the referenced property handle.
“MQGetPropertyType” on page 127	Gets the type of the specified property.
“MQGetBoolProperty” on page 115	Gets the value of the specified <code>MQBool</code> type property.
“MQGetStringProperty” on page 128	Gets the value of the specified <code>MQString</code> type property.
“MQGetInt8Property” on page 122	Gets the value of the specified <code>MQInt8</code> type property.
“MQGetInt16Property” on page 120	Gets the value of the specified <code>MQInt16</code> type property.

TABLE 2-2 Functions Used to Get Message Properties (Continued)

“MQGetInt32Property” on page	Gets the value of the specified MQInt32 type property.
“MQGetInt64Property” on page 121	Gets the value of the specified MQInt64 type property.
“MQGetFloat32Property” on page 119	Gets the value of the specified MQFloat32 type property.
“MQGetFloat64Property” on page 120	Gets the value of the specified MQFloat64 type property.

▼ To Iterate Through a Properties Handle

- 1 Start the process by calling the `MQPropertiesKeyIterationStart()` function.
- 2 Loop using the `MQPropertiesKeyIterationHasNext()` function.
- 3 Extract the name of each property key by calling the `MQPropertiesKeyIterationGetNext()` function.
- 4 Determine the type of the property value for a given key by calling the `MQGetPropertyType()` function.
- 5 Use the appropriate `MQGet...Property` function to find the value of the specified property key and type.

If you know the property key, you can just use the appropriate `MQGet...Property` function to get its value. The code sample below illustrates how you implement these steps.

```
MQStatus status;

MQPropertiesHandle headersHandle = MQ_INVALID_HANDLE;

MQBool redelivered;

ConstMQString my_msgtype;

status = (MQGetMessageHeaders(messageHandle, &headersHandle));

status = (MQGetBoolProperty(headersHandle,
    MQ_REDELIVERED_HEADER_PROPERTY, &redelivered));

status = MQGetStringProperty(headersHandle,
    MQ_MESSAGE_TYPE_HEADER_TYPE_PROPERTY, &my_msgtype);
```

Working With Connections

All messaging occurs within the context of a connection: the behavior of the connection is defined by the properties set for that connection. You use the functions listed in [Table 2–3](#) to create, start, stop, and close a connection.

TABLE 2–3 Functions Used to Work with Connections

Function	Description
“MQInitializeSSL” on page 130	Initializes the SSL library. You must call this function before you create any connection that uses SSL.
“MQCreateConnection” on page 98	Creates a connection and passes back a handle to it.
“MQStartConnection” on page 153	Starts the specified connection and starts or resumes delivery of messages.
“MQStopConnection” on page 154	Stops the specified connection.
“MQGetMetaData” on page 126	Returns a handle to name and version information for the Message Queue product.
“MQCloseConnection” on page 90	Closes the specified connection.

Before you create a connection, you must do the following:

- Define the connection properties. See [“Setting Connection and Message Properties” on page 32](#) for more information.
- Specify a user name and password for the connection. See [“User Authentication” in *Sun Java System Message Queue 4.2 Administration Guide*](#) for information on how to set up users.
- Write a connection exception listener function. You will need to pass a reference to this listener when you create the connection. This function will be called synchronously when a connection exception occurs for this connection. For more information, see [“Callback Type for Connection Exception Handling” on page 84](#).
- If you want a secure connection, call the `MQInitializeSSL` function to initialize the SSL library. See [“Working With Secure Connections” on page 39](#) for more information.

When you have completed these steps, you are ready to call `MQCreateConnection` to create a connection. After you create the connection, you can create a session as described in [“Working With Sessions and Destinations” on page 42](#).

When you send a message, you do not need to start the connection explicitly by calling `MQStartConnection`. You *do* need to call [“MQStartConnection” on page 153](#) before the broker can deliver messages to a consumer.

If you need to halt delivery in the course of processing messages, you can call the `MQStopConnection()` function.

Defining Connection Properties

Connection properties specify the following information:

- The host name and port of the broker to which you want to connect
- The transport protocol of the connection service used by the client
- How broker and client acknowledgements are handled to support messaging reliability
- How message flow is to be managed
- How secure messaging should be implemented

The following sections examine the effect of properties used to manage connection handling, reliability, message flow, and security.

[Table 4–2](#) lists and describes all properties of a connection. For information on how to set and change connection properties, see [“Working With Properties” on page 32](#).

Connection Handling

Connections to a message server are specified by a broker host name and port number.

- Set `MQ_BROKER_NAME_PROPERTY` to specify the broker name.
- Set `MQ_BROKER_PORT_PROPERTY` to specify the port of the broker's port mapper service. In this case, the port mapper will dynamically assign the port to which the client connects.
- Set `MQ_BROKER_SERVICE_PORT_PROPERTY` to specify the number of a port to which the client connects. This is a static, fixed port assignment; it bypasses the broker's port mapper service. If you do need to connect to a fixed port on the broker, make sure that the service needed is enabled and available at the specified port by setting the `imq.serviceName.protocolType.port` broker property.
- Set the connection property `MQ_CONNECTION_TYPE_PROPERTY` to specify the underlying transport protocol. Possible values are TCP or SSL.

Remember that you need to configure the JMS service port on the broker side as well. For example, if you want to connect your client via `ssljms` to port 1756, you would do the following.

- On the client side: Set the `MQ_SERVICE_PORT_PROPERTY` to 1756 and set the `MQ_CONNECTION_TYPE_PROPERTY` to SSL.
- On the broker side: Set the `imq.serviceNameType.protocol.port` property to 1756 as follows.

```
imq.ssljms.ssl.port=1756
```

The `MQ_PING_INTERVAL_PROPERTY` also affects connection handling. This property is set to the interval (in seconds) that the connection can be idle before the C client runtime pings the broker to test whether the connection is still alive. This property is useful for either producers who use the connection infrequently or for clients who are exclusive consumers, passively waiting for messages to arrive. The default value is 30 seconds. Setting an interval that is too low may result in some performance loss. The minimum permitted value is 1 second to prevent this from happening.

Currently, the C-API does not support auto-reconnect or failover, which allows the client runtime to automatically reconnect to a broker if a connection fails.

Reliability

Two connection properties enable the acknowledgement of messages sent to the broker and of messages received from the broker. These are described in [“Message Acknowledgement” on page 43](#). In addition to setting these properties, you can also set `MQ_ACK_TIMEOUT_PROPERTY`, which determines the maximum time that the client runtime will wait for any broker acknowledgement before throwing an exception.

Flow Control

A number of connection properties determine the use of Message Queue control messages by the client runtime. Messages sent and received by Message Queue clients and Message Queue control messages pass over the same client-broker connection. Because of this, delays may occur in the delivery of control messages, such as broker acknowledgements, if these are held up by the delivery of JMS messages. To prevent this type of congestion, Message Queue meters the flow of JMS messages across a connection.

- Set `MQ_CONNECTION_FLOW_COUNT_PROPERTY` to specify the number of Message Queue messages in a metered batch. When this number of messages is delivered to the client runtime, delivery is temporarily suspended, allowing any control messages that had been held up to be delivered. Message delivery is resumed upon notification by the client runtime, and continues until the count is again reached.
- `MQ_CONNECTION_FLOW_LIMIT_PROPERTY` specifies the maximum number of unconsumed messages that can be delivered to a client runtime. When the number of messages reaches this limit, delivery stops and resumes only when the number of unconsumed messages drops below the specified limit. This helps a consuming client that is taking a long time to process messages from being overwhelmed with pending messages that might cause it to run out of memory.
- `MQ_CONNECTION_FLOW_LIMIT_ENABLED_PROPERTY` specifies whether the value `MQ_CONNECTION_FLOW_LIMIT_PROPERTY` is used to control message flow.

You should keep the value of `MQ_CONNECTION_FLOW_COUNT_PROPERTY` low if the client is doing operations that require many responses from the broker; for example, the client is using the `CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE` or `AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE` modes, persistent messages, transactions, or if

the client is adding or removing consumers. You can increase the value of `MQ_CONNECTION_FLOW_COUNT_PROPERTY` without compromising performance if the client has only simple consumers on a connection using `DUPS_OK` mode.

The C API does not currently support consumer-based flow control.

Working With Secure Connections

Establishing a secure connection between the client and the broker requires both the administrator and the developer to do some additional work. The administrator's work is described in the [“Message Encryption” in Sun Java System Message Queue 4.2 Administration Guide](#). In brief, it requires that the administrator do the following:

- Generate certificates (self-signed or signed by a certificate authority) and add those certificates to the broker's keystore
- Enable the `ssljms` connection service in the broker
- Provide the password to the certificate keystore when starting the broker

The developer must also do some work to configure the client for secure messaging. The work required depends on whether the broker is trusted (the default setting) and on whether the developer wants to provide an additional means of verification if the broker is not trusted and the initial attempt to create a secure connection fails.

The MessageQueue C-API library uses NSS to support the SSL transport protocol between the Message Queue C client and the Message Queue broker. The developer must take care if the client application using secure Message Queue connections uses NSS (for other purposes) directly as well and does NSS initialization. For additional information, see [“Coordinating NSS Initialization” on page 41](#).

Configuring the Client for Secure Communication

By default the `MQ_SSL_BROKER_IS_TRUSTED` property is set to `true`, and this means that the Message Queue client runtime will accept any certificate that is presented to it. The following procedure explains what you must do to establish a secure connection.

▼ To Establish a Secure Connection

- 1 **Set the `MQ_CONNECTION_TYPE_PROPERTY` to `SSL`.**
- 2 **If you want the runtime to check the broker's certificate, set the `MQ_SSL_BROKER_IS_TRUSTED` property to `false`. Otherwise, you can leave it to its default (`true`) value.**
- 3 **Generate the NSS files `CertN.db`, `keyN.db`, and `secmod.db` using the certificate database tool `certutil`. You can find this tool at the following locations:**

- Solaris: /usr/sfw/bin
- Linux: /opt/sun/private/bin
- Windows: IMQ_HOME\bin

For directions and an example of using this tool, see

<http://www.mozilla.org/projects/security/pki/nss/tools/certutil.html>

- 4 **Note the path name of the directory that contains the NSS files you generated in “Configuring the Client for Secure Communication” on page 39.**
- 5 **If you have set the `MQ_SSL_BROKER_IS_TRUSTED` property to false, use the `certutil` tool to import the root certificate of the authority certifying the broker into the database files you generated in “Configuring the Client for Secure Communication” on page 39.**
Make sure that the `MQ_BROKER_HOST_PROPERTY` value is set to the same value as the (CN) common name in the broker’s certificate.
- 6 **If you have set the `MQ_SSL_BROKER_IS_TRUSTED` property to false, you have the option of enabling broker fingerprint-based verification in case authorization fails. For details, see “Verification Using Fingerprints” on page 40.**
- 7 **Call the function `MQInitializeSSL` once (and only once) before creating the connection, and pass the name of the directory that contains the NSS files you generated in “Configuring the Client for Secure Communication” on page 39. If the broker is trusted, these files can be empty.**
You must call this function before you create *any* connection to the broker, including connections that do not use SSL.

Verification Using Fingerprints

If certificate authorization fails when the broker is using a certificate authority, it is possible to give the client runtime another means of establishing a secure connection by comparing broker certificate fingerprints. If the fingerprints match, the connection is granted; if they do not match, the attempt to create the connection will fail.

▼ To Set Up Fingerprint Certification

- 1 **Set the broker connection property `MQ_SSL_CHECK_BROKER_FINGERPRINT` to true.**
- 2 **Retrieve the broker’s certificate fingerprint by using the `java keytool -list` option on the broker’s keystore file:**

You will use the output of this command as the value for the connection property `MQ_SSL_BROKER_CERT_FINGERPRINT` in “Verification Using Fingerprints” on page 40. For example, if the output contains a value like the following:

Certificate fingerprint (MD5): F6:A5:C1:F2:E6:63:40:73:97:64:39:6C:1B:35:0F:8E

You would specify this value for `MQ_SSL_BROKER_CERT_FINGERPRINT`.

- 3 **Set the connection property `MQ_SSL_BROKER_CERT_FINGERPRINT` to the value obtained in “Verification Using Fingerprints” on page 40.**

Coordinating NSS Initialization

If your application uses NSS directly, other than to support Message Queue secure communication, you need to coordinate NSS initialization with the Message Queue C-API library. There are two cases to consider:

- Your application does not use secure Message Queue connections.
In this case, you should do your application’s NSS initialization before calling `MQCreateConnection` to create any connection to the Message Queue broker.
- Your application does use secure Message Queue connections.
In this case, you should follow the procedure outlined below before calling `MQCreateConnection` to create any Message Queue connection.

▼ To Coordinate NSS Initialization

- 1 **Call the function `MQInitializeSSL`. (You must specify the path to the directory containing the NSS files as the `certdbpath` parameter to this function.)**

Your application’s use of NSS must specify the same `certdbpath` value for the location of its NSS files. (That is, the certificates needed by your application must be located in the same directory as the certificates needed by Message Queue.)

Internally, the function `MQInitializeSSL` does the following:

- Calls the function `NSS_Init(certdbpath)`.
 - Sets DOMESTIC cipher policy using the function `NSS_SetDomesticPolicy()`.
 - Enables all cipher suites, including `RSA_NULL_MD5` by calling the function `SSL_CipherPrefSetDefault(SSL_RSA_WITH_NULL_MD5, PR_TRUE)`.
 - Calls the function `SSL_ClearSessionCache()`.
- 2 **If your application needs different cipher suite settings, after you call the `MQInitializeSSL()` function, you can modify the cipher suites by calling the function `SSL_CipherPrefSetDefault`. However, note that these changes will affect your secure connection to the Message Queue broker as well.**

Shutting Down Connections

In order to do an orderly shutdown, you need to close the connection by calling `MQCloseConnection()` and then to free the memory associated with the connection by calling the `MQFreeConnection()` function.

- Closing the connection closes all sessions, producers, and consumers created from this connection. This also forces all threads associated with this connection that are blocking in the library to return.
- After all the application threads associated with this connection and its descendant sessions, producers, and consumers have returned, the application can call the `MQFreeConnection()` function to release all resources associated with the connection.

To get information about a connection, call the `MQGetMetaData()` function. This returns name and version information for the Message Queue product.

Working With Sessions and Destinations

A session is a single-threaded context for producing and consuming messages. You can create multiple producers and consumers for a session, but you are restricted to using them serially. In effect, only a single logical thread of control can use them. A session supports reliable delivery through acknowledgment options or by using transactions.

Table 2–4 describes the functions you use to create and manage sessions.

TABLE 2–4 Functions Used to Work with Sessions

Function	Description
“MQCreateSession” on page 108	Creates the specified session and passes back a handle to it.
“MQGetAcknowledgeMode” on page 115	Passes back the acknowledgement mode of the specified session.
“MQRecoverSession” on page 137	Stops message delivery and restarts message delivery with the oldest unacknowledged message. (For non-transacted sessions.)
“MQRollBackSession” on page 138	Rolls back a transaction associated with the specified session.
“MQCommitSession” on page 93	Commits a transaction associated with the specified session.
“MQCloseSession” on page 92	Closes the specified session.

Creating a Session

The `MQCreateSession` function creates a new session and initializes a handle to it in the `sessionHandle` parameter. The number of sessions you can create for a single connection is limited only by system resources. You can create a session after you have created a connection.

When you create a session, you specify whether it is transacted, the acknowledge mode, and the receive mode. After you create a session, you can create the producers, consumers, and destinations that use the session context to do their work.

Transacted Sessions

If you specify that a session be transacted, the acknowledge mode is ignored. Within a transacted session, the broker tracks sends and receives, completing these operations only when the client issues a call to commit the transaction. If a send or receive operation fails, the operation will return an error. Your application can handle the error by ignoring it, retrying it, or rolling back the entire transaction. When a transaction is committed, all the successful operations are completed. When a transaction is rolled back, all the successful operations are cancelled. A transaction cannot encompass both the production and consumption of the same message.

The scope of a *local transaction* is a single session. One or more producer or consumer operations can be grouped into a single local transaction only if performed in the context of a single session.

To extend the scope of a transaction beyond a single session, you can use a *distributed transaction*. A distributed transaction is managed by an external distributed transaction manager, as described in [“Working With Distributed Transactions” on page 54](#).

Message Acknowledgement

Both messages that are sent and messages that are received can be acknowledged.

In the case of message producers, if you want the broker to acknowledge its having received a non-persistent message (to its physical destination), you must set the connection's `MQ_ACK_ON_PRODUCE_PROPERTY` to `MQ_TRUE`. If you do so, the sending function will return only after the broker has acknowledged receipt of the message. By default, the broker acknowledges receipt of persistent messages.

Acknowledgements on the consuming side means that the client runtime acknowledges delivery and consumption of all messages from a physical destination before the message service deletes the message from that destination. You can specify one of the following acknowledge modes for the consuming session when you create that session.

- `MQ_AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE` specifies that the session automatically acknowledge each message consumed by the client.

- `MQ_CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE` specifies that the client must explicitly acknowledge messages by calling `MQAcknowledgeMessages`. In this case, all messages are acknowledged that have been consumed up to the point where the acknowledge function is called. (This could include messages consumed asynchronously by many different message listeners in that session, independent of the order in which they were consumed.)
- `MQ_DUPS_OK_ACKNOWLEDGE` specifies that the session acknowledges receipt of messages after each ten messages are consumed. It does not guarantee that messages are delivered and consumed only once.

(The setting of the connection property `MQ_ACK_ON_ACKNOWLEDGE_PROPERTY` also determines the effect of some of these acknowledge modes. For more information, see [Table 4–2](#).)

Note – In the `DUPS_OK_ACKNOWLEDGE` mode, the session does not wait for broker acknowledgements. This option can be used in Message Queue C clients for which duplicate messages are not a problem. Also, you can call the `MQRecoverSession()` function to explicitly request redelivery of messages that have been received but not yet acknowledged by the client. When redelivering such messages, the broker will set the header field `MQ_REDLEVERED_HEADER_PROPERTY`.

Receive Mode

You can specify a session's receive mode as either `MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE` or `MQ_SESSION_ASYNC_RECEIVE`. If the session you create will be used for sending messages only, you should specify `MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE` for its receive mode for optimization because the asynchronous receive mode automatically allocates an additional thread for the delivery of messages it expects to receive.

Managing a Session

Managing a session involves using threads appropriately for the type of session (synchronous or asynchronous) and managing message delivery for both transacted and nontransacted sessions. For more information about thread management, see [“Managing Threads” on page 61](#).

- For a session that is not transacted, use the `MQRecoverSession()` function to restart message delivery with the last unacknowledged message.
- For a session that is transacted, use the `MQRollbackSession()` function to roll back any messages that were delivered within this transaction. Use the `MQCommitSession()` function to commit all messages associated with this transaction.
- Use the `MQCloseSession()` function to close a session and all its associated producers and consumers. This function also frees memory allocated for the session.

You can get information about a session's acknowledgment mode by calling the `MQGetAcknowledgeMode()` function.

Creating Destinations

After creating a session, you can create destinations or temporary destinations for the messages you want to send. [Table 2–5](#) lists the functions you use to create and to get information about destinations.

TABLE 2–5 Functions Used to Work with Destinations

Functions	Description
“MQCreateDestination” on page 100	Creates a destination and initializes a handle to it.
“MQCreateTemporaryDestination” on page 109	Creates a temporary destination and initializes a handle to it.
“MQGetDestinationType” on page 118	Returns the type (queue or topic) of the specified destination.

A *destination* refers to where a message is destined to go. A *physical destination* is a JMS message service entity (a location on the broker) to which producers send messages and from which consumers receive messages. The message service provides the routing and delivery for messages sent to a physical destination.

When a Message Queue C client creates a destination programmatically using the `MQCreateDestination` function, a destination name must be specified. The function initializes a handle to a destination data type that holds the identity (name) of the destination. The important thing to remember is that this function does *not* create the physical destination on the broker; this must be done by the administrator. The destination that is created programmatically however *must* have the exact same name and type as the physical destination created on the broker. For example, if you use the `MQCreateDestination` function to create a queue destination called `myMailQDest`, the administrator has to create a physical destination on the broker named `myMailQDest`.

Destination names starting with “mq” are reserved and should not be used by client programs.

Programming Domains

When you create a destination, you must also specify its type: `MQ_QUEUE_DESTINATION` or `MQ_TOPIC_DESTINATION`. See [“Messaging Domains” in *Sun Java System Message Queue 4.2 Technical Overview*](#) for a discussion of these two types of destinations and how to choose the type that suits your needs.

Auto-Created Destinations

By default, the `imq.autocreate.topic` and `imq.autocreate.queue` broker properties are turned on. In this case, which is more convenient in a development environment, the broker automatically creates a physical destination whenever a message consumer or message

producer attempts to access a non-existent destination. The auto-created physical destination will have the same name as that of the destination you created using the `MQCreateDestination` function.

Temporary Destinations

You use the `MQCreateTemporaryDestination` function to create a temporary destination. You can use such a destination to implement a simple request/reply mechanism. When you pass the handle of a temporary destination to the `MQSetMessageReplyTo` function, the consumer of the message can use that handle as the destination to which it sends a reply.

Temporary destinations are explicitly created by client applications and are automatically deleted when the connection is closed. They are maintained (and named) by the broker only for the duration of the connection for which they are created. Temporary destinations are system-generated uniquely for their connection and only their own connection is allowed to create message consumers for them.

Getting Information About Destinations

Use the `MQGetDestinationType` function to determine the type of a destination: queue or topic. There may be times when you do not know the type of the destination to which you are replying; for example, when you get a handle from the `MQGetMessageReplyTo` function. Because the semantics of queue and topic destinations differ, you need to determine the type of a destination in order to reply appropriately.

Working With Messages

This section describes how you use the C-API to complete the following tasks:

- Compose a message
- Send a message
- Receive a message
- Process a message

Composing Messages

You can create either a text message or a bytes message. A message, whether text or bytes, is composed of a header, properties, and a body. You can also create a message type which has no body.

[Table 2–6](#) lists the functions you use to construct messages.

TABLE 2-6 Functions Used to Construct Messages

Function	Description
“MQCreateMessage” on page 103	Creates an MQ_MESSAGE type message.
“MQCreateBytesMessage” on page 98	Creates an MQ_BYTES_MESSAGE message.
“MQCreateTextMessage” on page 110	Creates an MQ_TEXT_MESSAGE message.
“MQSetMessageHeaders” on page 149	Sets message header properties. (Optional)
“MQSetMessageProperties” on page 151	Sets user-defined message properties.
“MQSetStringProperty” on page 152	Sets the body of an MQ_TEXT_MESSAGE message.
“MQSetBytesMessageBytes” on page 145	Sets the body of an MQ_BYTES_MESSAGE message.
“MQSetMessageReplyTo” on page 151	Specifies the destination where replies to this message should be sent.

Message Header

A header is required of every message. Header fields contain values used for routing and identifying messages.

Some header field values are set automatically by Message Queue during the process of producing and delivering a message, some depend on settings specified when message producers send a message, and others are set on a message-by-message basis by the client using the `MQSetMessageHeader` function. [Table 2-7](#) lists the header fields defined (and required) by JMS and their corresponding names, as defined by the C-API.

TABLE 2-7 JMS-defined Message Header

JMS Message Header Field	C-API Message Header Property Name
<code>JMSDestination</code>	Defined implicitly when a producer sends a message to a destination, or when a consumer receives a message from a destination.
<code>JMSDeliveryMode</code>	<code>MQ_PERSISTENT_HEADER_PROPERTY</code>
<code>JMSExpiration</code>	<code>MQ_EXPIRATION_HEADER_PROPERTY</code>
<code>JMSPriority</code>	<code>MQ_PRIORITY_HEADER_PROPERTY</code>
<code>JMSMessageID</code>	<code>MQ_MESSAGE_ID_HEADER_PROPERTY</code>
<code>JMSTimeStamp</code>	<code>MQ_TIMESTAMP_HEADER_PROPERTY</code>
<code>JMSRedelivered</code>	<code>MQ_REDELIVERED_HEADER_PROPERTY</code>

TABLE 2-7 JMS-defined Message Header (Continued)

JMS Message Header Field	C-API Message Header Property Name
JMSCorrelationID	MQ_CORRELATION_ID_HEADER_PROPERTY
JMSReplyTo	Set by the MQSetMessageReplyTo function, and obtained by the MQGetMessageReplyTo function.
JMSPriority	MQ_MESSAGE_TYPE_HEADER_PROPERTY

For additional information about each property type and who sets it, see “MQSetMessageHeaders” on page 149.

Message Body Types

JMS specifies six classes (or types) of messages. The C-API supports only three of these types, as described in Table 2-8. If a Message Queue C client expects to receive messages from a Message Queue Java client, it will be unable to process messages whose body types are other than those described in the table. It will also be unable to process messages that are compressed by the Message Queue Java client runtime.

TABLE 2-8 C-API Message Body Types

Type	Description
MQ_Text_Message	A message whose body contains an MQString string, for example an XML message.
MQ_Bytes_Message	A message whose body contains a stream of uninterpreted bytes.
MQ_Message	A message consisting of a header and (optional) properties, but no body.

Composing the Message

Create a message using either the MQCreateBytesMessage() function or the MQCreateTextMessage() function. Either of these functions returns a message handle that you can then pass to the functions you use to set the message body, header, and properties (listed in Composing Messages()). You can also use the MQCreateMessage() function to create a message that has a header and properties but no message body.

- Use the MQSetTextMessageText() function to define the body of a text message; use the MQSetBytesMessageBytes() function to define the body of a bytes message.
- Use the MQSetMessageHeaders() to set any message header properties.

The message header can specify up to eight properties; most of these are set by the client runtime when sending the message or are set by the broker. The client can set MQ_CORRELATION_ID_HEADER_PROPERTY and MQ_MESSAGE_TYPE_HEADER_PROPERTY for sending a message.

- Use the `MQSetMessageProperties()` function to set any user-defined properties for this message.

When you set message header properties or when you set additional user-defined properties, you must pass a handle to a properties object that you have created using the `MQCreateProperties()` function. For more information, see “Working With Properties” on page 32.

You can use the `MQSetMessageReplyTo()` function to associate a message with a destination that recipients can use for replies. To do this, you must first create a destination that will serve as your reply-to destination. Then, pass a handle to that destination when you call the `MQSetMessageReplyTo()` function. The receiver of a message can use the `MQGetMessageReplyTo()` function to determine whether a sender has set up a destination where replies are to be sent.

Sending a Message

Messages are sent by a message producer within the context of a connection and a session. Once you have obtained a connection, created a session, and composed your message, you can use the functions listed in Table 2–9 to create a message producer and to send the message.

Which function you choose to send a message depends on the following factors:

- Whether you want the send function to override certain message header properties
Send functions whose names end in Ext allow you to override default values for priority, time-to-live, and delivery mode header properties.
- Whether you want to send the message to the destination associated with the message producer
If you created a message producer with no specified destination, you must use one of the `...ToDestination` send functions. If you created a message producer with a specified destination, you must use one of the other send functions.

TABLE 2–9 Functions for Sending Messages

Function	Action
“MQCreateMessageProducer” on page 106	Creates a message producer with no specified destination.
“MQCreateMessageProducerForDestination” on page 106	Creates a message producer with a specified destination.
“MQSendMessage” on page 139	Sends a message for the specified producer.
“MQSendMessageExt” on page 140	Sends a message for the specified producer and allows you to set priority, time-to-live, and delivery mode.

TABLE 2-9 Functions for Sending Messages <i>(Continued)</i>	
“MQSendMessageToDestination” on page	Sends a message to the specified destination.
“MQSendMessageToDestinationExt” on page 142	Sends a message to the specified destination and allows you to set priority, time-to-live, and delivery mode.

If you send a message using one of the functions that does not allow you to override header properties, the following message header fields are set to default values by the send function.

- MQ_PERSISTENT_HEADER_PROPERTY will be set to MQ_PERSISTENT_DELIVERY.
- MQ_PRIORITY_HEADER_PROPERTY will be set to 4.
- MQ_EXPIRATION_HEADER_PROPERTY will be set to 0, which means that the message will never expire.

To override these values, use one of the extended send functions. For a complete list of message header properties, see [“MQGetMessageHeaders” on page 123](#).

Message headers also contain fields that can be set by the sending client; in addition, you can set user-defined message properties as well. For more information, see [“Composing Messages” on page 46](#).

You can set the connection property MQ_ACK_ON_PRODUCE_PROPERTY when you create the connection to make sure that the message has reached its destination on the broker:

- By default, the broker acknowledges receiving persistent messages only.
- If you set the property to MQ_TRUE, the broker acknowledges receipt of all messages (persistent and non-persistent) from the producing client.
- If you set the property to MQ_FALSE, the broker does not acknowledge receipt of any message (persistent or non-persistent) from the producing client.

Note that “acknowledgement” in this case is not programmatic but internally implemented. That is, the client thread is blocked and does not return until the broker acknowledges messages it receives.

An administrator can set a broker limit, REJECT_NEWEST, which allows the broker to avert memory problems by rejecting the newest incoming message. If the incoming message is persistent, then an error is returned which the sending client should handle, perhaps by retrying the send a bit later. If the incoming message is not persistent, the client has no way of knowing that the broker rejected it. The broker might also reject a message if it exceeds a specified limit.

Receiving Messages

Messages are received by a message consumer in the context of a connection and a session. In order to receive messages, you must explicitly start the connection by calling the MQStartConnection function.

Table 2–10 lists the functions you use to create message consumers and to receive messages.

TABLE 2–10 Functions Used to Receive Messages

Function	Description
“MQCreateMessageConsumer” on page 104	Creates the specified synchronous consumer and passes back a handle to it.
“MQCreateDurableMessageConsumer” on page 102	Creates a durable synchronous message consumer for the specified destination.
“MQCreateAsyncMessageConsumer” on page 96	Creates an asynchronous message consumer for the specified destination.
“MQCreateAsyncDurableMessageConsumer” on page 93	Creates a durable asynchronous message consumer for the specified destination.
“MQUnsubscribeDurableMessageConsumer” on page 155	Unsubscribes the specified durable message consumer.
“MQReceiveMessageNoWait” on page 133	Passes a handle back to a message delivered to the specified consumer if a message is available; otherwise it returns an error.
“MQReceiveMessageWait” on page 135	Passes a handle back to a message delivered to the specified consumer if a message is available; otherwise it blocks until a message becomes available.
“MQReceiveMessageWithTimeout” on page 136	Passes a handle back to a message delivered to the specified consumer if a message is available within the specified amount of time.
“MQAcknowledgeMessages” on page 89	Acknowledges the specified message and all messages received before it on the same session
“MQCloseMessageConsumer” on page 91	Closes the specified consumer.

Working With Consumers

When you create a consumer, you need to make several decisions:

- Do you want to receive messages synchronously or asynchronously?
If you create a synchronous consumer, you can call one of three kinds of receive functions to receive your messages. If you create an asynchronous consumer, you must specify the name of a callback function that the client runtime can call when a message is delivered to the destination for that consumer. For information about the callback function signature, see [“Callback Type for Asynchronous Message Consumption” on page 82](#).
- If you are consuming messages from a topic, do you want to use a durable or a nondurable consumer?

A durable consumer receives all the messages published to a topic, including the ones published while the subscriber is inactive. A nondurable consumer only receives messages while the subscriber is active.

The broker retains a record of this durable subscription and makes sure that all messages from the publishers to this topic are retained until they are either acknowledged by this durable subscriber or until they have expired. Sessions with durable subscribers must always provide the same client identifier. In addition, each consumer must specify a durable name using the `durableName` parameter, which uniquely identifies (for each client identifier) each durable subscription it creates.

A session's consumers are automatically closed when you close the session or connection to which they belong. However, messages will be routed to the durable subscriber while it is inactive and delivered when a new durable consumer is recreated. To close a consumer without closing the session or connection to which it belongs, use the `MQClosesMessageConsumer()` function. If you want to close a durable consumer permanently, you should call the function [“MQUnsubscribeDurableMessageConsumer” on page 155](#) after closing it, to delete state information maintained by the broker on behalf of the durable consumer.

Receiving a Message Synchronously

If you have created a synchronous consumer, you can use one of three receive functions: `MQReceiveMessageNowait`, `MQReceiveMessageWait`, or `MQReceiveMessagewithTimeOut`. In order to use any of these functions, you must have specified `MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE` for the receive mode when you created the session.

When you create a session you must specify one of several acknowledge modes for that session. If you specify `MQ_CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE` as the acknowledge mode for the session, you must explicitly call the `MQAcknowledgeMessages` function to acknowledge messages that you have received. If the session is transacted, the acknowledge mode parameter is ignored.

When the receiving function returns, it gives you a handle to the delivered message. You can pass that handle to the functions described in [“Processing a Message” on page 53](#), in order to read message properties and information stored in the header and body of the message.

It is possible that a message can be lost for synchronous consumers in a session using `AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE` mode if the provider fails. To prevent this possibility, you should either use a transacted session or a session in `CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE` mode.

Because distributed applications involve greater processing time, such an application might not behave as expected if it were run locally. For example, calling the `MQReceiveMessageNowait` function might return `MQ_NO_MESSAGE` even when there is a message available to be retrieved on the broker. See the usage notes provided in the section [“MQReceiveMessageNowait” on page 133](#) for more information.

Receiving a Message Asynchronously

To receive a message asynchronously, you must create an asynchronous message consumer and pass the name of an `MQMessageListenerFunc` type callback function. (Therefore, you must set up the callback function before you create the asynchronous consumer that will use it.) You should start the connection only after creating an asynchronous consumer. If the connection is already started, you should stop the connection before creating an asynchronous consumer.

You are also responsible for writing the message listener function. Mainly, the function needs to process the incoming message by examining its header, body, and properties, or it needs to pass control to a function that can do this processing. The client is also responsible for freeing the message handle (either from within the listener or from outside of the listener) by calling the `MQFreeMessage` function.

When you create a session you must specify one of several acknowledge modes for that session. If you specify `MQ_CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE` as the acknowledge mode for the session, you must explicitly call the `MQAcknowledgeMessages` function to acknowledge messages that you have received.

For more information about the signature and content of a call back function, see [“Callback Type for Asynchronous Message Consumption” on page 82](#).

When the callback function is called by the session delivery of a message, it gives you a handle to the delivered message. You can pass that handle to the functions described in [“Processing a Message” on page 53](#), in order to read message properties and information stored in the header and body of the message.

Processing a Message

When a message is delivered to you, you can examine the message’s properties, type, headers, and body. The functions used to process a message are described in [“Processing a Message” on page 53](#).

TABLE 2-11 Functions Used to Process Messages

Function	Description
“MQGetMessageHeaders” on page 123	Gets message header properties.
“MQGetMessageProperties” on page 124	Gets user-defined message properties.
“MQGetMessageType” on page 125	Gets the message type: <code>MQ_TEXT_MESSAGE</code> or <code>MQ_BYTES_MESSAGE</code>

TABLE 2-11 Functions Used to Process Messages (Continued)

“MQGetTextMessageText” on page 129	Gets the body of an MQ_TEXT_MESSAGE message.
“MQGetBytesMessageBytes” on page 116	Gets the body of an MQ_BYTES_MESSAGE message.
“MQGetMessageReplyTo” on page 124	Gets the destination where replies to this message should be sent.

If you are interested in a message’s header information, you need to call the `MQGetMessageHeaders` function. If you need to read or check any user-defined properties, you need to call the `MQGetMessageProperties` function. Each of these functions passes back a properties handle. For information on how you can read property values, see [“Getting Message Properties” on page 34](#).

Before you can examine the message body, you can call the `MQGetMessageType` function to determine whether the message is a text or bytes message. You can then call the `MQGetTextMessageText`, or the `MQGetBytesMessageBytes` function to get the contents of the message.

Some message senders specify a reply destination for their message. Use the `MQGetMessageReplyTo` function to determine that destination.

Working With Distributed Transactions

In accordance with the X/Open distributed transaction model, Message Queue C-API support for distributed transactions relies upon a distributed transaction manager. The distributed transaction manager tracks and manages distributed transactions, coordinating the decision to commit them or roll them back, and coordinating failure recovery. The Message Queue C-API supports the X/Open XA interface, qualifying it as an XA-compliant resource manager. This support allows C-API clients running in a distributed transaction processing environment to participate in distributed transactions.

In particular, two C-API functions support the participation of C-API clients in distributed transactions:

```
MQGetXAConnection()  
MQCreateXASession()
```

If a C-client application is to be used in the context of a distributed transaction, then it must obtain a connection by using `MQGetXAConnection()` and create a session for producing and consuming messages by using `MQCreateXASession()`. The start, commit, and rollback, of any distributed transaction is managed by the distributed transaction manager.

For more information on XA resource managers, see the [XA Specification \(http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009680699/toc.pdf\)](http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009680699/toc.pdf).

Message Queue Resource Manager Information

In accordance with the X/Open XA interface specification, a distributed transaction manager needs the following information regarding the Message Queue XA-compliant resource manager:

- Name of the `xa_switch_t` structure: `sun_my_xa_switch`
- Name of the Resource Manager: `SUN_RM`
- The MQ C-API library to be linked: `mqcrt`
- The `xa_close` string and format: `none`
- The `xa_open` string and format: semicolon (“;”)–separated name/value pairs

The following name/value pairs are supported:

TABLE 2-12 Message Queue Resource Manager Name/Value Pairs

Name	Value	Description	Default
address	<i>host:port</i>	The host:port of the broker's Portmapper service.	localhost:7676
username	string	The username for connecting to the broker	guest
password	string	The username's password	guest
conntype	TCPor SSL	The protocol type of the connection to the broker	TCP
trustedhost	true/false	Whether the broker host is trusted (only applicable for conntype=SSL)	true
certdbpath	string	The full path to the directory that contains NSS certificate and key database files	not set
clientid	string	Required only for JMS durable subscriptions	not set
reconnects	integer	The number of re-connection attempts to broker (0 means no reconnect)	0

Programming Examples

To help you program an application that uses distributed transactions, Message Queue provides programming examples based on the Tuxedo distributed transaction manager. A description of the sample programs and their location is provided in [Table 1–5](#).

Error Handling

Nearly all Message Queue C functions return an MQStatus result. You can use this return value to determine whether the function returned successfully and, if not, to determine the cause of the error.

[Table 2–13](#) lists the functions you use to get error information.

TABLE 2–13 Functions Used in Handling Errors

Function	Description
“MQStatusIsError” on page 154	Returns an MQ_TRUE if the specified MQStatus is an error.
“MQGetStatusCode” on page 127	Returns the error code for the specified MQStatus.
“MQGetStatusString” on page 128	Returns a descriptive string for the specified MQStatus.
“MQGetErrorTrace” on page 118	Returns the calling thread’s current error trace or NULL if no error trace is available.

▼ To Handle Errors in Your Code

- 1 **Call MQStatusIsError, passing it an MQStatus result for the function whose result you want to test.**
- 2 **If the MQStatusIsError function returns MQ_TRUE, call MQGetStatusCode or MQGetStatusString to identify the error.**
- 3 **If the status code and string information is not sufficient to identify the cause of the error, you can get additional diagnostic information by calling MQGetErrorTrace to obtain the calling thread’s current error trace if this information is available.**

[Chapter 4, “Reference,”](#) lists common errors returned for each function. In addition to these errors, the following error codes may be returned by any Message Queue C function:

- MQ_STATUS_INVALID_HANDLE
- MQ_OUT_OF_MEMORY

- `MQ_NULL_PTR_ARG`

In addition, the `MQ_TIMEOUT_EXPIRED` can return from any Message Queue C function that communicates with the Message Queue broker if the connection `MQ_ACK_TIMEOUT_PROPERTY` is set to a non-zero value.

Memory Management

Table 2–14 lists the functions you use to free or deallocate memory allocated by the Message Queue-C client library on behalf of the user. Such deallocation is part of normal memory management and will prevent memory leaks.

The functions `MQCloseConnection`, `MQCloseSession`, `MQCloseMessageProducer`, and `MQCloseMessageConsumer` are used to free resources associated with connections, sessions, producers, and consumers.

TABLE 2–14 Functions Used to Free Memory

Function	Description
“MQFreeConnection” on page 113	Frees memory allocated to the specified connection.
“MQFreeDestination” on page 113	Frees memory allocated to the specified destination.
“MQFreeMessage” on page 114	Frees memory allocated to the specified message.
“MQFreeProperties” on page 114	Frees memory allocated to the specified properties handle.
“MQFreeString” on page 115	Frees memory allocated to the specified <code>MQString</code> .

You should free a connection only after you have closed the connection with the `MQCloseConnection()` function and after all of the application threads associated with this connection and its dependent sessions, producers, and consumers have returned.

You should not free a connection while an application thread is active in a library function associated with this connection or one of its dependent sessions, producers, consumers, and destinations.

Freeing a connection does not release resources held by a message associated with this connection. You must free memory allocated for this message by explicitly calling the `MQFreeMessage` function.

You should not free a properties handle if the properties handle passed to a function becomes invalid on its return. If you do, you will get an error.

Logging

The Message Queue C-API library uses two environment variables to control execution-time logging:

- `MQ_LOG_FILE` specifies the file to which log messages are directed. If you do not specify a file name for this variable, `stderr` is used. If `MQ_LOG_FILE` is a directory name, it should include a trailing directory separator.

By default, `.n` (where `n` is 0, 1, 2,...) is appended to the actual log file name. This is used as a rotation index, and the indices are used sequentially when the maximum log file size is reached. You can use `%g` to specify a rotation index replacement in `MQ_LOG_FILE` after the last directory separator. Only the last `%g` is used if multiple `%g`'s are specified. the `%g` replacement can be escaped with `%`. The maximum rotation index is 9, and the maximum log file size is 1 MB. These limits are not configurable.

- `MQ_LOG_LEVEL` specifies a numeric level that indicates the detail of logging information needed. A value of -1 specifies that nothing be logged. By default the level is set to 3.

Client Design Issues

This chapter describes a number of messaging issues that impact Message Queue C client design. It covers the following topics:

- “Producers and Consumers” on page 59
- “Using Selectors Efficiently” on page 60
- “Determining Message Order and Priority” on page 61
- “Managing Threads” on page 61
- “Managing Physical Destination Limits” on page 63
- “Managing the Dead Message Queue” on page 64
- “Factors Affecting Performance” on page 67

This chapter does not discuss the particulars of the C-API and how to use the data types and functions it defines to create messaging clients. For this information, see [Chapter 2, “Using the C API.”](#)

Producers and Consumers

Aside from the reliability your client requires, the design decisions that relate to producers and consumers include the following:

- Do you want to use a point-to-point or a publish/subscribe domain?

There are some interesting permutations here. There are times when you would want to use publish/subscribe even when you have only one subscriber. Performance considerations might make the point-to-point model more efficient than the publish/subscribe model, when the work of sorting messages between subscribers is too costly. Sometimes these decisions cannot be made in the abstract, but different prototypes must be developed and tested.
- Are you using an asynchronous message consumer that does not get called often or a producer that is seldom used?

You might need to adjust the `MQ_PING_INTERVAL_PROPERTY` when you create your connection, so that your client gets an exception if the connection should fail. For more information see [“Connection Handling” on page 37](#).

- Are you using a synchronous consumer in a distributed application?

You might need to allow a small time interval between connecting and calling the `MQReceiveMessageNowait` function in order not to miss a pending message. For more information, see usage information in the section [“MQReceiveMessageNowait” on page 133](#).

Using Selectors Efficiently

The use of selectors can have a significant impact on the performance of your application. It's difficult to put an exact cost on the expense of using selectors since it varies with the complexity of the selector expression, but the more you can do to eliminate or simplify selectors the better.

One way to eliminate (or simplify) selectors is to use multiple destinations to sort messages. This has the additional benefit of spreading the message load over more than one producer, which can improve the scalability of your application. For those cases when it is not possible to do that, here are some techniques that you can use to improve the performance of your application when using selectors:

- Have consumers share selectors. As of version 3.5 of Message Queue, message consumers with identical selectors “share” that selector in the broker, which can significantly improve performance. So if there is a way to structure your application to have some selector sharing, consider doing so.
- Use `IN` instead of multiple string comparisons. For example, expression number 1 is much more efficient than expression number 2, especially if expression 2 usually evaluates to false.

```
color IN ('red', 'green', 'white') \\ Expression 1
```

```
color = 'red' OR color = 'green' OR color = 'white' \\Expression 2
```

- Use `BETWEEN` instead of multiple integer comparisons. For example, expression 1 is more efficient than expression 2, especially if expression 2 usually evaluates to true.

```
size BETWEEN 6 AND 10 \\Expression 1
```

```
size >= 6 AND size <= 10 \\Expression 2
```

- Order the selector expression so that MQ can short circuit the evaluation. The short circuiting of selector evaluation was added in MQ 3.5 and can easily double or triple performance when using selectors depending on the complexity of the expression.
 - If you have two expressions joined by an `OR`, put the expression that is most likely to evaluate to `TRUE` first.

- If you have two expressions joined by an AND, put the expression that is most likely to evaluate to FALSE first.

For example, if size is usually greater than 6, but color is rarely red you would want the order of an OR expression to be the following.

```
size > 6 OR color = 'red'
```

If you are using AND, use the following order.

```
color = 'red' AND size > 6
```

Determining Message Order and Priority

In general, all messages sent to a destination by a single session are guaranteed to be delivered to a consumer in the order they were sent. However, if they are assigned different priorities, a messaging system will attempt to deliver higher priority messages first.

Beyond this, the ordering of messages consumed by a client can have only a rough relationship to the order in which they were produced. This is because the delivery of messages to a number of destinations and the delivery from those destinations can depend on a number of issues that affect timing, such as the order in which the messages are sent, the sessions from which they are sent, whether the messages are persistent, the lifetime of the messages, the priority of the messages, the message delivery policy of queue destinations, and message service availability.

Managing Threads

This section addresses a number of thread management issues that you should be aware of in designing and programming a Message Queue C client. It covers the following topics:

- [“Message Queue C Runtime Thread Model” on page 61](#)
- [“Concurrent Use of Handles” on page 62](#)
- [“Single-Threaded Session Control” on page 62](#)
- [“Connection Exceptions” on page 63](#)

Message Queue C Runtime Thread Model

The Message Queue C-API library creates the threads needed to provide runtime support for a Message Queue C client. It uses NSPR (Netscape Portable Runtime) GLOBAL threads. NSPR GLOBAL threads are fully compatible with native threads on each supported platform. [“Message Queue C Runtime Thread Model” on page 61](#) shows the thread model that the NSPR GLOBAL threads map to on each platform. For more information on NSPR, please see

<http://www.mozilla.org/projects/nspr/>

TABLE 3-1 Thread Model for NSPR GLOBAL Threads

Platform	Thread Model
Solaris	pthreads
Linux	pthreads
Windows	Win32 threads (from Microsoft Visual C++ runtime library <code>msvcrt</code>)

Concurrent Use of Handles

Table 3-2 lists the handles (objects) used in a C client program and specifies which of these may be used concurrently and which can only be used by one logical thread at a time.

TABLE 3-2 Handles and Concurrency

Handle	Supports Concurrent Use
MQDestinationHandle	YES
MQConnectionHandle	YES
MQSessionHandle	NO
MQProducerHandle	NO
MQConsumerHandle	NO
MQMessageHandle	NO
MQPropertiesHandle	NO

Single-Threaded Session Control

A session is a single-threaded context for producing and consuming messages. Multiple threads should not use the same session concurrently nor use the objects it creates concurrently. The only exception to this occurs during the orderly shutdown of the session or its connection when the client calls the `MQCloseSession` or the `MQCloseConnection` function. Follow these guidelines in designing your client:

- If a client wants to have one thread producing messages and other threads consuming messages, the client should use a separate session for its producing thread.
- Do not create an asynchronous message consumer while the connection is in started mode.

- A session created with `MQ_SESSION_ASYNC_RECEIVE` mode uses a single thread to run all its consumers' `MQMessageListenerFunc` callback functions. Clients that want concurrent delivery should use multiple sessions.
- Do not call the `MQStopConnection`, `MQCloseSession`, or the `MQCloseConnection` functions from a `MQMessageListenerFunc` callback function. (These calls will not return until delivery of messages has stopped.)
- Call the `MQFreeConnection` function after `MQCloseConnection` and all of the application threads associated with a connection and its sessions, producers, and consumers have returned.

The Message Queue C runtime library provides one thread to a session in `MQ_SESSION_ASYNC_RECEIVE` mode for asynchronous message delivery to its consumers. When the connection is started, all its sessions that have created asynchronous consumers are dedicated to the thread of control that delivers messages. Client code should not use such a session from another thread of control. The only exception to this is the use of `MQCloseSession` and `MQCloseConnection`.

Connection Exceptions

When a connection exception occurs, the Message Queue C library thread that is provided to the connection calls its `MQConnectionExceptionHandlerFunc` callback if one exists. If an `MQConnectionExceptionHandlerFunc` callback is used for multiple connections, it can potentially be called concurrently from different connection threads.

You should not call the `MQCloseConnection` function in an `MQConnectionExceptionHandlerFunc` callback. Instead the callback function should notify another thread to call `MQCloseConnection` and return.

Managing Physical Destination Limits

When creating a topic or queue destination, the administrator can specify how the broker should behave when certain memory limits are reached. Specifically, when the number of messages reaching a physical destination exceeds the number specified with the `maxNumMsgs` property or when the total amount of memory allowed for messages exceeds the number specified with the `maxTotalMsgBytes` property, the broker takes one of the following actions, depending on the setting of the `limitBehavior` property:

- Slows message producers (`FLOW_CONTROL`)
- Throws out the oldest message in memory (`REMOVE_OLDEST`)
- Throws out the lowest priority message in memory (`REMOVE_LOW_PRIORITY`)
- Rejects the newest messages (`REJECT_NEWEST`)

If the default value `REJECT_NEWEST` is specified for the `limitBehavior` property, the broker throws out the newest messages received when memory limits are exceeded. If the message discarded is a persistent message, the producing client gets an error which you should handle by re-sending the message later.

If any of the other values is selected for the `limitBehavior` property or if the message is not persistent (or persistent and `MQ_ACK_ON_PRODUCE_PROPERTY` is false), the application client is not notified if a message is discarded. Application clients should let the administrator know how they prefer this property to be set for best performance and reliability.

Managing the Dead Message Queue

When a message is deemed undeliverable, it is automatically placed on a special queue called the dead message queue. A message placed on this queue retains all of its original headers (including its original destination) and information is added to the message's properties to explain why it became a dead message. For a description of the destination properties and of the broker properties that control the system's use of the dead message queue, see [“Using the Dead Message Queue” in *Sun Java System Message Queue 4.2 Administration Guide*](#).

This section describes the message properties that you can set or examine programmatically to determine the following:

- Whether a dead message can be sent to the dead message queue.
- Whether the broker should log information when a message is destroyed or moved to the dead message queue.
- Whether the body of the message should also be stored when the message is placed on the dead message queue.
- Why the message was placed on the dead message queue and any ancillary information.

(Message Queue 4.2 clients can set properties related to the dead message queue on messages and send those messages to clients compiled against Message Queue 3.5x or earlier versions. However clients receiving such messages cannot examine these properties without recompiling against Message Queue 4.2 libraries.)

The dead message queue is automatically created by the system and called `mq.sys.dmq`. You can write a Java program that uses the metrics monitoring API, described in [Chapter 4, “Using the Metrics Monitoring API,” in *Sun Java System Message Queue 4.2 Developer's Guide for Java Clients*](#), or the JMX API, described in [Sun Java System Message Queue 4.2 Developer's Guide for JMX Clients](#), to determine whether that queue is growing, to examine messages on that queue, and so on.

You can set the properties described in [Table 3–3](#) for any message to control how the broker should handle that message if it deems it to be undeliverable. Note that these message properties are needed only to override default destination, or default broker-based behavior.

TABLE 3-3 Message Properties Relating to Dead Message Queue

Property	Type	Description
JMS_SUN_PRESERVE_UNDELIVERED	Boolean	<p>For a dead message, the default value of unset, specifies that the message should be handled as specified by the <code>usedMQ</code> property of the destination to which the message was sent.</p> <p>A value of <code>true</code> overrides the setting of the <code>usedMQ</code> property and sends the dead message to the dead message queue.</p> <p>A value of <code>false</code> overrides the setting of the <code>usedMQ</code> property and prevents the dead message from being placed in the dead message queue.</p>
JMS_SUN_LOG_DEAD_MESSAGES	Boolean	<p>The default value of unset, will behave as specified by the broker configuration property <code>imq.destination.logDeadMsgs</code>.</p> <p>A value of <code>true</code> overrides the setting of the <code>imq.destination.logDeadMsgs</code> broker property and specifies that the broker should log the action of removing a message or moving it to the dead message queue.</p> <p>A value of <code>false</code> overrides the setting of the <code>imq.destination.logDeadMsgs</code> broker property and specifies that the broker should not log these actions.</p>
JMS_SUN_TRUNCATE_MSG_BODY	Boolean	<p>The default value of unset, will behave as specified by the broker property <code>imq.destination.DMQ.truncateBody</code>.</p> <p>A value of <code>true</code> overrides the setting of the <code>imq.destination.DMQ.truncateBody</code> property and specifies that the body of the message should be discarded when the message is placed in the dead message queue.</p> <p>A value of <code>false</code> overrides the setting of the <code>imq.destination.DMQ.truncateBody</code> property and specifies that the body of the message should be stored along with the message header and properties when the message is placed in the dead message queue.</p>

The properties described in [Table 3-4](#) are set by the client runtime for a message placed in the dead message queue.

TABLE 3-4 Dead Message Properties

Property	Type	Description
JMSXDeliveryCount	Integer	Specifies the most number of times the message was delivered to a given consumer. This value is set only for ERROR or UNDELIVERABLE messages.
JMS_SUN_DMQ_UNDELIVERED_TIMESTAMP	Long	Specifies the time (in milliseconds) when the message was placed on the dead message queue.
JMS_SUN_DMQ_UNDELIVERED_REASON	String	<p>Specifies one of the following values to indicate the reason why the message was placed on the dead message queue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ OLDEST ■ LOW_PRIORITY ■ EXPIRED ■ UNDELIVERABLE ■ ERROR <p>If the message was marked dead for multiple reasons, for example it was undeliverable and expired, only one reason will be specified by this property.</p> <p>The ERROR value is returned when a message cannot be delivered due to an internal error; this is an unusual condition. In this case, the sender should just resend the message.</p>
JMS_SUN_DMQ_PRODUCING_BROKER	String	For message traffic in broker clusters: specifies the name and port number of the broker that sent the message. A null value indicates that it was the local broker.
JMS_SUN_DMQ_DEAD_BROKER	String	For message traffic in broker clusters: specifies the name and port number of the broker that placed the message on the dead message queue. A null value indicates that it was the local broker.
JMS_SUN_DMQ_UNDELIVERED_EXCEPTION	String	Specifies the name of the exception (if the message was dead because of an exception) on either the client or the broker.
JMS_SUN_DMQ_UNDELIVERED_COMMENTS	String	An optional comment provided when the message is marked dead.

TABLE 3-4 Dead Message Properties (Continued)

Property	Type	Description
JMS_SUN_DMQ_BODY_TRUNCATED	Boolean	A value of <code>true</code> indicates that the message body was not stored. A value of <code>false</code> indicates that the message body was stored.

Factors Affecting Performance

Application design decisions can have a significant effect on overall messaging performance. In general, the more reliable the delivery of messages, the more overhead and bandwidth are required to achieve it. The trade-off between reliability and performance is a significant design consideration. You can maximize performance and throughput by choosing to produce and consume non-persistent messages. On the other hand, you can maximize reliability by producing and consuming persistent messages using a transacted session. Between these extremes are a number of options, depending on the needs of your application. This section describes how these options or factors affect performance. They include the following:

- “Delivery Mode (Persistent/Non-persistent)” on page 68
- “Use of Transactions” on page 69
- “Acknowledgement Mode” on page 69
- “Durable and Non-Durable Subscriptions” on page 70
- “Use of Selectors (Message Filtering)” on page 70
- “Message Size” on page 71
- “Message Type” on page 71.

Table 3-5 summarizes how application design factors affect messaging performance. The table shows two scenarios (a high reliability, low performance scenario and a high performance, low reliability scenario) and the choice of application design factors that characterizes each. Between these extremes, there are many choices and trade-offs that affect both reliability and performance.

TABLE 3-5 Comparison of High Reliability and High Performance Scenarios

Application DesignFactor	High ReliabilityLow Performance Scenario	High PerformanceLow Reliability Scenario
Delivery mode	Persistent messages	Non-persistent messages
Use of transactions	Transacted sessions	No transactions
Acknowledgement mode	AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE or CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE	DUPS_OK_ACKNOWLEDGE
Durable/non-durable subscriptions	Durable subscriptions	Non-durable subscriptions

TABLE 3-5 Comparison of High Reliability and High Performance Scenarios (Continued)

Application DesignFactor	High ReliabilityLow Performance Scenario	High PerformanceLow Reliability Scenario
Use of selectors	Message filtering	No message filtering
Message size	Small messages	Large messages
Message body type	Complex body types	Simple body types

Note – In the discussion that follows, performance data was generated on a two-CPU, 1002 Mhz, Solaris 8 system, using file-based persistence. The performance test first warmed up the Message Queue broker, allowing the Just-In-Time compiler to optimize the system and the persistent database to be primed.

Once the broker was warmed up, a single producer and a single consumer were created, and messages were produced for 30 seconds. The time required for the consumer to receive all produced messages was recorded, and a throughput rate (messages per second) was calculated. This scenario was repeated for different combinations of the application design factors shown in [“Factors Affecting Performance” on page 67](#).

Delivery Mode (Persistent/Non-persistent)

Persistent messages guarantee message delivery in case of message server failure. The broker stores these message in a persistent store until all intended consumers acknowledge they have consumed the message.

Broker processing of persistent messages is slower than for non-persistent messages for the following reasons:

- A broker must reliably store a persistent message so that it will not be lost should the broker fail.
- The broker must confirm receipt of each persistent message it receives. Delivery to the broker is guaranteed once the method producing the message returns without an exception.
- Depending on the client acknowledgment mode, the broker might need to confirm a consuming client’s acknowledgement of a persistent message.

The differences in performance for persistent and non-persistent modes can be significant--about 25% faster for non-persistent messages.

Use of Transactions

A transaction guarantees that all messages produced or consumed within the scope of the transaction will be either processed (committed) or not processed (rolled back) as a unit. In general, the overhead of both local and distributed transaction processing dwarfs all other performance differentiators.

A message produced or consumed within a transaction is slower than those produced or consumed outside of a transaction for the following reasons:

- Additional information must be stored with each produced message.
- In some situations, messages in a transaction are stored when normally they would not be. For example, a persistent message delivered to a topic destination with no subscriptions would normally be deleted, however, at the time the transaction is begun, information about subscriptions is not available.
- Information on the consumption and acknowledgement of messages within a transaction must be stored and processed when the transaction is committed.

Acknowledgement Mode

Other than using transactions, you can ensure reliable delivery by having the client acknowledge receiving a message. If a session is closed without the client acknowledging the message or if the message server fails before the acknowledgment is processed, the broker redelivers that message, setting the `MQ_REDELIVERED_HEADER_PROPERTY` message header.

For a non-transacted session, the client can choose one of three acknowledgement modes, each of which has its own performance characteristics:

- `AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE`. The system automatically acknowledges a message once the consumer has processed it. This mode guarantees at most one redelivered message after a provider failure.
- `CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE`. The application controls the point at which messages are acknowledged. All messages that have been received in the same session up to the message where the acknowledge function is called upon are acknowledged. If the message server fails while processing a set of acknowledgments, one or more messages in that group might be redelivered.

Note that this behavior models the JMS 1.0.2 specification rather than the JMS 1.1 specification

(Using `CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE` mode is similar to using transactions, except there is no guarantee that all acknowledgments will be processed together if a provider fails during processing.)

- `DUPS_OK_ACKNOWLEDGE`. This mode instructs the system to acknowledge messages in a lazy manner. Multiple messages can be redelivered after a provider failure.

Performance is impacted by acknowledgement mode for the following reasons:

- Extra control messages between broker and client are required in `AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE` and `CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE` modes. The additional control messages add processing overhead and can interfere with JMS payload messages, causing processing delays.
- In `AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE` and `CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE` modes, the client must wait until the broker confirms that it has processed the client's acknowledgment before the client can consume more messages. (This broker confirmation guarantees that the broker will not inadvertently redeliver these messages.)
- The Message Queue persistent store must be updated with the acknowledgement information for all persistent messages received by consumers, thereby decreasing performance.

In general, our tests show about a 7% difference in performance between persistent and nonpersistent messages, no matter which acknowledgment mode is used. That is, while persistence is a significant factor affecting performance, acknowledgment mode is not.

Durable and Non-Durable Subscriptions

Subscribers to a topic destination have either durable or non-durable subscriptions. Durable subscriptions provide increased reliability at the cost of slower throughput for the following reasons:

- The Message Queue message server must persistently store the list of messages assigned to each durable subscription so that should a message server fail, the list is available after recovery.
- Persistent messages for durable subscriptions are stored persistently, so that should a message server fail, the messages can still be delivered after recovery, when the corresponding consumer becomes active. By contrast, persistent messages for non-durable subscriptions are not stored persistently (should a message server fail, the corresponding consumer connection is lost and the message would never be delivered).

For nonpersistent messages, performance is about the same for durable and non durable subscriptions. For persistent messages, performance is about 20% lower for durable subscriptions than for nondurable subscriptions.

Use of Selectors (Message Filtering)

Application developers can have the messaging provider sort messages according to criteria specified in the message selector associated with a consumer and deliver to that consumer only those messages whose property value matches the message selector. For example, if an application creates a subscriber to the topic `WidgetOrders` and specifies the expression `NumberOfOrders > 1000` for the message selector, messages with a `NumberOfOrders` property value of 1001 or more are delivered to that subscriber.

Creating consumers with selectors lowers performance (as compared to using multiple destinations) because additional processing is required to handle each message. When a selector is used, it must be parsed so that it can be matched against future messages. Additionally, the message properties of each message must be retrieved and compared against the selector as each message is routed. However, using selectors provides more flexibility in a messaging application and may lower resource requirements at the expense of speed.

In our tests, performance results were affected by the use of selectors only in the case of nondurable subscribers, which ran about 33% faster without selectors. For durable subscribers and for queue consumers, performance was not affected by the use of selectors. For more information on using selectors, see [“Using Selectors Efficiently” on page 60](#)

Message Size

Message size affects performance because more data must be passed from producing client to broker and from broker to consuming client, and because for persistent messages a larger message must be stored.

However, by batching smaller messages into a single message, the routing and processing of individual messages can be minimized, providing an overall performance gain. In this case, information about the state of individual messages is lost.

In our tests we compared performance for persistent and non-persistent 1k, 10k, and 100k messages. We found that 100k messages were processed two to three times faster than 10k messages, and 10k messages were processed five to six times faster than 1k messages. For both persistent and non-persistent messages, the size of the message affected the processing rate much more than its delivery mode. For 1k messages, non-persistent messages were almost twice as fast; for 10k messages, non-persistent messages were about 33% faster; for 100k messages, non-persistent messages were about 5% faster. In our tests all messages were sent to a queue destination and used the `AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE` acknowledgement mode.

Message Type

The C API supports three message types:

- `MQ_BYTES_MESSAGE`, which contains a set of bytes in a format determined by the application
- `MQ_TEXT_MESSAGE`, which is a simple `MQStr` ring
- `MQ_MESSAGE`, which contains a header and properties but no body

Since performance varies with the complexity of the data, text messages are slightly more expensive to send than byte messages, and messages that have no body are the fastest.

Reference

This chapter provides reference documentation for the Message Queue C-API. It includes information about the following:

- “Data Types” on page 73 describes the C declarations for data types used by Message Queue messaging
- “Function Reference” on page 85 describes the C functions that implement Message Queue messaging
- “Header Files” on page 156 describes the contents of the C-API header files

For information on building C-Message Queue programs, see [Chapter 3, “Client Design Issues.”](#)

For information on how you use the C API to complete specific programming tasks, see [Chapter 2, “Using the C API.”](#)

Data Types

“Data Types” on page 73 summarizes the data types defined by the Message Queue C API. The table lists data types in alphabetical order and provides cross references for types that require broader discussion.

Note that Message Queue data types designated as *handles* map to opaque structures (objects). Please do not attempt to dereference these handles to get to the underlying objects. Instead, use the functions provided to access the referenced objects.

TABLE 4-1 Message Queue C-API Data Type Summary

Message Queue Type	Description
ConstMQString	A constant MQString.

TABLE 4-1 Message Queue C-API Data Type Summary (Continued)

Message Queue Type	Description
MQAckMode	<p>An enum used to specify the acknowledgement mode of a session. Possible values include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ MQ_AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE ■ MQ_CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE ■ MQ_DUPS_OK_ACKNOWLEDGE ■ MQ_SESSION_TRANSACTED <p>See “Acknowledge Modes” on page 81 for more information.</p>
MQBool	<p>A boolean that can assume one of two values:</p> <p>MQ_TRUE(=1) MQ_FALSE(=0) .</p>
MQChar	char type.
MQConnectionHandle	A handle used to reference a Message Queue connection. You get this handle when you call the MQCreateConnection() function.
MQConsumerHandle	A handle used to reference a Message Queue consumer. A consumer can be durable, nondurable and synchronous, or asynchronous. You get this handle when you call one of the functions used to create consumers. See “ Receiving Messages ” on page 50 for more information.
MQDeliveryMode	<p>An enum used to specify whether a message is sent persistently:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ MQ_NON_PERSISTENT_DELIVERY ■ MQ_PERSISTENT_DELIVERY <p>You specify this value with the MQSendMessageExt() function or the MQSendMessageToDestinationExt() function.</p>
MQDestinationHandle	A handle used to reference a Message Queue destination. You get this handle when you call the MQCreateDestination() function or the MQCreateTemporaryDestination() function.
MQDestinationType	<p>An enum used to specify the type of a destination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ MQ_QUEUE_DESTINATION ■ MQ_TOPIC_DESTINATION <p>You set the destination type using the “MQCreateDestination” on page 100 function or the MQCreateTemporaryDestination() function.</p>

TABLE 4-1 Message Queue C-API Data Type Summary (Continued)

Message Queue Type	Description
MQError	A 32-bit unsigned integer.
MQConnectionExceptionHandlerFunc	The type of a callback function used for connection exception handling. For more information, see “Callback Type for Connection Exception Handling” on page 84.
MQFloat32	A 32-bit floating-point number.
MQFloat64	A 64-bit floating-point number.
MQInt16	A 16-bit signed integer.
MQInt32	A 32-bit signed integer.
MQInt64	A 64-bit signed integer.
MQInt8	An 8-bit signed integer.
MQMessageHandle	A handle used to reference a Message Queue message. You get this handle when you call the MQCreateBytesMessage() function, or the “MQCreateTextMessage” on page 110 function, or on receipt of a message.
MQMessageListenerFunc	The type of a callback function used for asynchronous message receipt. For more information, see “Callback Type for Asynchronous Message Consumption” on page 82.
MQMessageType	An enum passed back by the “MQGetMessageType” on page 125 and used to specify the type of a message; possible values include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ MQ_TEXT_MESSAGE ■ MQ_BYTES_MESSAGE ■ MQ_MESSAGE ■ MQ_UNSUPPORTED_MESSAGE
MQProducerHandle	A handle used to reference a Message Queue producer. You get this handle when you call “MQCreateMessageProducer” on page 106 or “MQCreateMessageProducerForDestination” on page 106.
MQPropertiesHandle	A handle used to reference Message Queue properties. You use this handle to define or read connection properties and message headers or message properties. See “Working With Properties” on page 32 for more information.

TABLE 4-1 Message Queue C-API Data Type Summary (Continued)

Message Queue Type	Description
MQReceiveMode	An enum used to specify whether consumers are synchronous or asynchronous. It can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE■ MQ_SESSION_ASYNC_RECEIVE See “MQCreateSession” on page 108 for more information.
MQSessionHandle	A handle used to reference a Message Queue session. You get this handle when you call the <code>MQCreateSession()</code> function.
MQStatus	A data type returned by nearly all functions defined in <code>mqcrt.h</code> . See “Error Handling” on page 56 for more information on how you handle errors returned by Message Queue functions.
MQString	A null terminated UTF-8 encoded character string
MQType	An enum used to return the type of a single property; possible values include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ MQ_INT8_TYPE■ MQ_INT16_TYPE■ MQ_INT32_TYPE■ MQ_INT64_TYPE■ MQ_FLOAT32_TYPE■ MQ_FLOAT64_TYPE■ MQ_STRING_TYPE■ MQ_INVALID_TYPE

Connection Properties

When you create a connection using the “MQCreateConnection” on page 98 function, you must pass a handle to an object of type `MQPropertiesHandle`. The following table lists and describes the key values that define each property. The procedure that follows the table explains how you set the properties referenced by this handle.

TABLE 4-2 Connection Properties

Key Name	Description
MQ_CONNECTION_TYPE_PROPERTY	<p>An MQString specifying the transport protocol of the connection service used by the client. Supported types are TCP or TLS (SSL). The TCP protocol underlies the jms service; the TLS protocol supports the ssljms service.</p> <p>Default: TCP</p>
MQ_ACK_TIMEOUT_PROPERTY	<p>A 32-bit integer specifying the maximum time in milliseconds that the client runtime will wait for any broker acknowledgement before returning an MQ_TIMEOUT_EXPIRED error. A value of 0 means there is no time-out.</p> <p>Default: 0</p>
MQ_BROKER_HOST_PROPERTY	<p>An MQString specifying the broker host name to which to connect.</p> <p>If you set the property MQ_SSL_BROKER_IS_TRUSTED to false, the value you specify for the property MQ_BROKER_HOST_PROPERTY must match the CN (common name) of the broker's certificate.</p> <p>No default.</p>
MQ_PING_INTERVAL_PROPERTY	<p>A 32-bit integer specifying the interval (in seconds) that the connection can remain idle before the client runtime tests the connection by pinging the broker. (The exact amount of time it takes for the ping to detect connection failure varies with the system's TCP configuration.)</p> <p>A ping interval that is ≤ 0 turns off the ping for the connection. The minimum allowable interval is 1 second. This prevents an application from setting the interval to a value that would affect performance.</p> <p>The ping interval is logged at the INFO level by the C client runtime when a connection is created.</p> <p>Default: 30 seconds</p>
MQ_BROKER_PORT_PROPERTY	<p>A 32-bit integer specifying the number of the port for the broker's port mapper service.</p> <p>No default.</p>

TABLE 4–2 Connection Properties (Continued)

Key Name	Description
MQ_BROKER_SERVICE_PORT_PROPERTY	<p>A 32-bit integer that specifies the number of a port to which the client connects. This is a static, fixed port assignment; it bypasses the broker's port mapper service. If you do need to connect to a fixed port on the broker, make sure that the service needed is enabled and available at the specified port by setting the <code>imq.serviceName.protocolType.port</code> broker property.</p>
MQ_ACK_ON_PRODUCE_PROPERTY	<p>An <code>MQBool</code> specifying whether the producing client waits for broker acknowledgement of receipt of message from the producing client.</p> <p>If set to <code>MQ_TRUE</code>, the broker acknowledges receipt of all messages (persistent and non-persistent) from the producing client, and the producing client thread will block waiting for those acknowledgements.</p> <p>If set to <code>MQ_FALSE</code>, broker does not acknowledge receipt of any message (persistent or non-persistent) from the producing client, and the producing client thread will not block waiting for broker acknowledgements.</p> <p>Default: the broker acknowledges receipt of <i>persistent</i> messages only from the producing client, and the producing client thread will block waiting for those acknowledgements.</p>
MQ_ACK_ON_ACKNOWLEDGE_PROPERTY	<p>An <code>MQBool</code> specifying whether the broker confirms (acknowledges) consumer acknowledgements. A consumer acknowledgement can be initiated either by the client's session or by the consuming client, depending on the session acknowledgement mode (see “Acknowledge Modes” on page 81). If the session's acknowledgement mode is <code>MQ_DUPS_OK_ACKNOWLEDGE</code>, this flag has no effect.</p> <p>If set to <code>MQ_TRUE</code>, the broker acknowledges all consuming acknowledgements, and the consuming client thread blocks waiting for these broker acknowledgements.</p> <p>If set to <code>MQ_FALSE</code>, the broker does not acknowledge any consuming client acknowledgements, and the consuming client thread will not block waiting for such broker acknowledgements.</p> <p>Default: <code>MQ_TRUE</code></p> <p>For more information, see the discussion for the “MQAcknowledgeMessages” on page 89 function and “Message Acknowledgement” on page 43.</p>

TABLE 4-2 Connection Properties (Continued)

Key Name	Description
MQ_CONNECTION_FLOW_COUNT_PROPERTY	<p>A 32-bit integer, greater than 0, specifying the number of Message Queue messages in a metered batch. When this number of messages is delivered from the broker to the client runtime, delivery is temporarily suspended, allowing any control messages that had been held up to be delivered. Payload message delivery is resumed upon notification by the client runtime, and continues until the count is again reached.</p> <p>Default: 100</p>
MQ_CONNECTION_FLOW_LIMIT_ENABLED_PROPERTY	<p>An MQBool specifying whether the value MQ_CONNECTION_FLOW_LIMIT_PROPERTY is used to control message flow. Specify MQ_TRUE to use the value and MQ_FALSE otherwise.</p> <p>Default: MQ_FALSE</p>
MQ_CONNECTION_FLOW_LIMIT_PROPERTY	<p>A 32-bit integer, greater than 0, specifying the maximum number of unconsumed messages the client runtime can hold for each connection. Note however, that unless MQ_CONNECTION_FLOW_LIMIT_ENABLED_PROPERTY is MQ_TRUE, this limit is not checked.</p> <p>When the number of unconsumed messages held by the client runtime for the connection exceeds the limit, message delivery stops. It is resumed (in accordance with the flow metering governed by MQ_CONNECTION_FLOW_COUNT_PROPERTY) only when the number of unconsumed messages drops below the value set with this property.</p> <p>This limit prevents a consuming client that is taking a long time to process messages from being overwhelmed with pending messages that might cause it to run out of memory.</p> <p>Default: 1000</p>
MQ_SSL_BROKER_IS_TRUSTED	<p>An MQ_Bool specifying whether the broker is trusted.</p> <p>Default: MQ_TRUE</p>
MQ_SSL_CHECK_BROKER_FINGERPRINT	<p>An MQ_Bool. If it is set to MQ_TRUE and if MQ_SSL_BROKER_IS_TRUSTED is MQ_FALSE, the broker's certificate fingerprint is compared with the MQ_SSL_BROKER_CERT_FINGERPRINT property value in case of certificate authorization failure. If they match, the broker's certificate is authorized for use in the SSL connection.</p> <p>Default: MQ_FALSE</p>

TABLE 4-2 Connection Properties (Continued)

Key Name	Description
MQ_SSL_BROKER_CERT_FINGERPRIN	<p>An MQString specifying the MD5 hash, in hex format, of the broker's certificate.</p> <p>Default: NULL</p>
MQ_NAME_PROPERTY	An MQString that specifies the name of the Message Queue product. This property is set by the runtime library. See “MQGetMetaData” on page 126 for more information.
MQ_VERSION_PROPERTY	An MQInt32 that specifies the version of the Message Queue product. This property is set by the runtime library. See “MQGetMetaData” on page 126 for more information.
MQ_MAJOR_VERSION_PROPERTY	<p>An MQInt32 that specifies the major version of the Message Queue product. For example, if the version is 3.5.0.1, the major version would be 3.</p> <p>This property is set by the runtime library. See “MQGetMetaData” on page 126 for more information.</p>
MQ_MINOR_VERSION_PROPERTY	<p>An MQInt32 that specifies the minor version of the Message Queue product. For example, if the version is 3.5.0.1, the minor version would be 5.</p> <p>This property is set by the runtime library. See “MQGetMetaData” on page 126 for more information.</p>
MQ_MICRO_VERSION_PROPERTY	<p>An MQInt32 that specifies the micro version of the Message Queue product. For example, if the version is 3.5.0.1, the micro version would be 0.</p> <p>This property is set by the runtime library. See “MQGetMetaData” on page 126 for more information.</p>
MQ_SERVICE_PACK_PROPERTY	<p>An MQInt32 that specifies the service pack version of the Message Queue product. For example, if the version is 3.5.0.1, the service pack version would be 1.</p> <p>This property is set by the runtime library. See “MQGetMetaData” on page 126 for more information.</p>
MQ_UPDATE_RELEASE_PROPERTY	<p>An MQInt32 that specifies the update release version of the Message Queue product. For example, if the version is 3.7 UR1, the update release value would be 1.</p> <p>This property is set by the runtime library. See “MQGetMetaData” on page 126 for more information.</p>

▼ To Set Connection Properties

- 1 Call the `MQCreateProperties` function to get a handle to a newly created properties object

- 2 Call a function to set one of the connection properties listed in [Table 4–2](#).

Which function you call depends on the type of the property you want to set; for example, to set an `MQString` property, you call the `MQSetStringProperty` function; to set a `MQBool` property, you call the `MQSetBoolProperty` function; and so on. Each function that sets a property requires that you pass a key name (constant) and value; these are listed and described in [Table 4–2](#).

- 3 When you have set all the properties you want to define for the connection, you can then create the connection, by calling the `MQCreateConnection` function.

The runtime library sets the connection properties that specify the name and version of the Message Queue product; you can retrieve these using the “`MQGetMetaData`” on [page 126](#) function. These properties are described at the end of [Table 4–2](#), starting with `MQ_NAME_PROPERTY`.

Acknowledge Modes

The Message Queue runtime supports reliable delivery by using transacted sessions or through acknowledgement options set at the session level. When you use the “`MQCreateSession`” on [page 108](#) function to create a session, you must specify an acknowledgement option for that session using the `acknowledgeMode` parameter. The value of this parameter is ignored for transacted sessions.

[Table 4–3](#) describes the effect of the options you can set using the `acknowledgeMode` parameter.

TABLE 4–3 `acknowledgeMode` Values

Enum	Description
<code>MQ_AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE</code>	The session automatically acknowledges each message consumed by the client. This happens when one of the receive functions returns successfully, or when the message listener processing the message returns successfully.
<code>MQ_CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE</code>	The client explicitly acknowledges all messages for the session that have been consumed up to the point when the <code>MQAcknowledgeMessages</code> function has been called. See the discussion of the function “ <code>MQAcknowledgeMessages</code> ” on page 89 for additional information.
<code>MQ_DUPS_OK_ACKNOWLEDGE</code>	The session acknowledges after ten messages have been consumed and does not guarantee that messages are delivered and consumed only once.

TABLE 4-3 acknowledgeMode Values (Continued)

Enum	Description
MQ_SESSION_TRANSACTED	This value is read only. It is set by the library if you have passed MQ_TRUE for the isTransacted parameter to the MQCreateSession function. It is returned to you by the MQGetAcknowledgeMode function if the session is transacted.

Callback Type for Asynchronous Message Consumption

When you call the [MQCreateAsyncMessageConsumer\(\)](#) function or the [MQCreateAsyncDurableMessageConsumer\(\)](#) function, you must pass the name of an `MQMessageListenerFunc` type callback function that is to be called when the consumer receives a message to the specified destination.

The `MQMessageListenerFunc` type has the following definition:

```
MQError (* MQMessageListenerFunc)(
    const MQSessionHandle sessionHandle,
    const MQConsumerHandle consumerHandle,
    MQMessageHandle messageHandle
    void * callbackData);
```

Parameters

<code>sessionHandle</code>	The handle to the session to which this consumer belongs. The client runtime specifies this handle when it calls your message listener.
<code>consumerHandle</code>	A handle to the consumer receiving the message. The client runtime specifies this handle when it calls your message listener.
<code>messageHandle</code>	A handle to the incoming message. The client runtime specifies this handle when it calls your message listener.
<code>callbackData</code>	The void pointer that you passed to the function “MQCreateAsyncMessageConsumer” on page 96 or the function “MQCreateAsyncDurableMessageConsumer” on page 93 .

The body of a message listener function is written by the receiving client. Mainly, the function needs to process the incoming message by examining its header, body, and properties. The client is also responsible for freeing the message handle (either from within the handler or from outside the handler) by calling [“MQFreeMessage” on page 114](#).

In addition, you should observe the following guidelines when writing the message listener function:

- If you specify `MQ_CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE` as the acknowledge mode for the session, you must explicitly call the `MQAcknowledgeMessages` function to acknowledge messages that you have received. For more information, see the description of the function [“MQAcknowledgeMessages” on page 89](#).
- Do not try to close the session (or the connection to which it belongs) and consumer handle in the message listener.
- It is possible for a message listener to return an error; however, this is considered a client programming error. If the listener discovers that the message is badly formatted or if it cannot process it for some other reason, it should handle the problem itself by re-directing it to an application-specific bad-message destination and process it later.

If the message listener does return an error, the client runtime will try to redeliver the message once if the session’s acknowledge mode is either `MQ_AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE` or `MQ_DUPS_OK_ACKNOWLEDGE`.

Callback Type for Asynchronous Message Consumption in Distributed Transactions

`MQMessageListenerBAFunc` is the type of the callback functions of before/after `MQMessageListenerFunc` for asynchronous message receiving from a distributed transaction session.

The `MQMessageListenerBAFunc` type has the following definition:

```
MQError (* MQMessageListenerBAFunc)(
    const MQSessionHandle sessionHandle,
    const MQConsumerHandle consumerHandle,
    MQMessageHandle messageHandle
    MQError errorCode
    void * callbackData);
```

Parameters

<code>sessionHandle</code>	The handle to the session to which this consumer belongs. The client runtime specifies this handle when it calls your message listener.
<code>consumerHandle</code>	A handle to the consumer receiving the message. The client runtime specifies this handle when it calls your message listener.
<code>messageHandle</code>	A handle to the incoming message. The client runtime specifies this handle when it calls your message listener.
<code>errorCode</code>	Client runtime processing status that is passed to the before/after callback functions.

`callbackData` The void pointer that is passed to the function
“[MQCreateAsyncMessageConsumer](#)” on page 96.

Note – What additional information is needed for this function type?

Callback Type for Connection Exception Handling

The client runtime will call this function when a connection exception occurs.

The `MQConnectionExceptionHandlerFunc` type has the following definition:

```
Void (* MQConnectionExceptionHandlerFunc)(  
    const MQConnectionHandle connectionHandle,  
    MQStatus exception,  
    void * callbackData);
```

Parameters

<code>connectionHandle</code>	The handle to the connection on which the connection exception occurred. The client runtime sets this handle when it calls the connection exception handler.
<code>exception</code>	<p>An <code>MQStatus</code> for the connection exception that occurred. The client runtime specifies this value when it calls the exception handler.</p> <p>You can pass this status result to any functions used to handle errors to get an error code or error string. For more information, see “Error Handling” on page 56.</p>
<code>callbackData</code>	Whatever void pointer was passed as the <code>listenerCallbackData</code> parameter to the function “ MQCreateConnection ” on page 98 for more information.

The body of a connection exception listener function is written by the client. This function will only be called synchronously with respect to a single connection. If you install it as the connection exception listener for multiple connections, then it must be reentrant.

Do not try to close the session (or the connection to which it belongs) in the exception listener.

Function Reference

This section describes the C-API functions in alphabetical order. “[Function Reference](#)” on [page 85](#) lists the C-API functions.

TABLE 4–4 Message Queue C-API Function Summary

Function	Description
“MQAcknowledgeMessages” on page 89	Acknowledges the specified message and all messages received before it on the same session.
“MQCloseConnection” on page 90	Closes the specified connection.
“MQCloseMessageConsumer” on page 91	Closes the specified consumer.
“MQCloseMessageProducer” on page 91	Closes the specified message producer without closing its connection.
“MQCloseSession” on page 92	Closes the specified session.
“MQCommitSession” on page 93	Commits a transaction associated with the specified session.
“MQCreateAsyncDurableMessageConsumer” on page 93	Creates a durable asynchronous message consumer for the specified destination.
“MQCreateAsyncMessageConsumer” on page 96	Creates an asynchronous message consumer for the specified destination.
“MQCreateBytesMessage” on page 98	Creates an MQ_BYTES_MESSAGE message.
“MQCreateConnection” on page 98	Creates a connection to the broker.
“MQCreateDestination” on page 100	Creates a logical destination and passes a handle to it back to you.
“MQCreateDurableMessageConsumer” on page 102	Creates a durable synchronous message consumer for the specified destination.
“MQCreateMessage” on page 103	Creates an MQ_MESSAGE message.
“MQCreateMessageConsumer” on page 104	Creates a synchronous message consumer for the specified destination.
“MQCreateMessageProducer” on page 106	Creates a message producer with no default destination.
“MQCreateMessageProducerForDestination” on page 106	Creates a message producer with a default destination.
“MQCreateProperties” on page 107	Creates a properties handle.
“MQCreateSession” on page 108	Creates a session and passes back a handle to the session.

TABLE 4-4 Message Queue C-API Function Summary (Continued)

Function	Description
“MQCreateTemporaryDestination” on page 109	Creates a temporary destination and passes its handle back to you.
“MQCreateTextMessage” on page 110	Creates a text message.
“MQCreateXASession” on page 111	Creates a distributed transaction (XA) session.
“MQFreeConnection” on page 113	Releases memory assigned to the specified connection and to all resources associated with that connection.
“MQFreeDestination” on page 113	Releases memory assigned to the specified destination and to all resources associated with that destination.
“MQFreeMessage” on page 114	Releases memory assigned to the specified message.
“MQFreeProperties” on page 114	Releases the memory allocated to the referenced properties handle.
“MQFreeString” on page 115	Releases the memory allocated to the specified <code>MQString</code> .
“MQGetAcknowledgeMode” on page 115	Passes back the acknowledgement mode of the specified session.
“MQGetBoolProperty” on page 115	Passes back a property of type <code>MQBool</code> .
“MQGetBytesMessageBytes” on page 116	Passes back the address and size of a <code>MQ_BYTES_MESSAGE</code> message body.
“MQGetConnectionProperties” on page 117	Passes back a handle to the properties used in creating the connection associated with the specified connection handle.
“MQGetDestinationName” on page 117	Passes back the name of the physical destination to which the specified message has been sent.
“MQGetDestinationType” on page 118	Passes back the type of the specified destination.
“MQGetErrorTrace” on page 118	Returns a string describing the stack at the time the specified error occurred.
“MQGetFloat32Property” on page 119	Passes back the value of the <code>MQFloat32</code> property for the specified key.
“MQGetFloat64Property” on page 120	Passes back the value of the <code>MQFloat64</code> property for the specified key.
“MQGetInt16Property” on page 120	Passes back the value of the <code>MQInt16</code> property for the specified key.
“MQGetInt32Property” on page 121	Passes back the value of the <code>MQInt32</code> property for the specified key.

TABLE 4-4 Message Queue C-API Function Summary (Continued)

Function	Description
“MQGetInt64Property” on page 121	Passes back the value of the MQInt64 property for the specified key.
“MQGetInt8Property” on page 122	Passes back the value of the MQInt8 property for the specified key.
“MQGetMessageHeaders” on page 123	Passes back a handle to the header of the specified message.
“MQGetMessageProperties” on page 124	Passes back a handle to the properties for the specified message.
“MQGetMessageReplyTo” on page 124	Passes back the destination where replies to this message should be sent.
“MQGetMessageType” on page 125	Passes back the type of the specified message.
“MQGetMetaData” on page 126	Passes back Message Queue version information.
“MQGetPropertyType” on page 127	Passes back the type of the specified property key.
“MQGetStatusCode” on page 127	Returns the code for the specified MQStatus result.
“MQGetStatusString” on page 128	Returns a string description for the specified MQStatus result.
“MQGetStringProperty” on page 128	Passes back the value for the specified property. <i>Type</i> (in the function name) can be String, Bool, Int8, Int16, Int32, Int64, Float32, Float64.
“MQGetTextMessageText” on page 129	Passes back the contents of an MQ_TEXT_MESSAGE message.
“MQGetXAConnection” on page 129	Passes back the distributed transaction (XA) connection.
“MQInitializeSSL” on page 130	Initializes the SSL library. You must call this function before you create a connection that uses SSL.
“MQPropertiesKeyIterationGetNext” on page 131	Passes back the next property key in the properties handle.
“MQPropertiesKeyIterationHasNext” on page 132	Returns true if there is another property key in a properties object.
“MQPropertiesKeyIterationStart” on page 133	Starts iterating through a properties object.
“MQReceiveMessageNoWait” on page 133	Passes back a handle to a message delivered to the specified consumer.
“MQReceiveMessageWait” on page 135	Passes back a handle to a message delivered to the specified consumer when the message becomes available.
“MQReceiveMessageWithTimeout” on page 136	Passes back a handle to a message delivered to the specified consumer if a message is available within the specified amount of time.

TABLE 4-4 Message Queue C-API Function Summary (Continued)

Function	Description
“MQRecoverSession” on page 137	Stops message delivery and restarts message delivery with the oldest unacknowledged message.
“MQRollBackSession” on page 138	Rolls back a transaction associated with the specified session.
“MQSendMessage” on page 139	Sends a message for the specified producer.
“MQSendMessageExt” on page 140	Sends a message for the specified producer and allows you to set priority, time-to-live, and delivery mode.
“MQSendMessageToDestination” on page 141	Sends a message to the specified destination.
“MQSendMessageToDestinationExt” on page 142	Sends a message to the specified destination and allows you to set message header properties.
“MQSetBoolProperty” on page 144	Sets an <code>MQBool</code> property with the specified key to the specified value.
“MQSetBytesMessageBytes” on page 145	Sets the message body for the specified <code>MQ_BYTES_MESSAGE</code> message.
“MQSetFloat32Property” on page 145	Sets an <code>MQFloat 32</code> property with the specified key to the specified value.
“MQSetFloat64Property” on page 146	Sets an <code>MQFloat 64</code> property with the specified key to the specified value.
“MQSetInt16Property” on page 147	Sets an <code>MQInt 16</code> property with the specified key to the specified value.
“MQSetInt32Property” on page 147	Sets an <code>MQInt 32</code> property with the specified key to the specified value.
“MQSetInt64Property” on page 148	Sets an <code>MQInt 64</code> property with the specified key to the specified value.
“MQSetInt8Property” on page 149	Sets an <code>MQInt 8</code> property with the specified key to the specified value.
“MQSetMessageHeaders” on page 149	Sets the header part of the message.
“MQSetMessageProperties” on page 151	Sets the user-defined properties for the specified message.
“MQSetMessageReplyTo” on page 151	Specifies the destination where replies to this message should be sent.
“MQSetStringProperty” on page 152	Sets an <code>MQString</code> property with the specified key to the specified value.
“MQSetStringProperty” on page 152	Sets the message body for the specified <code>MQ_TEXT_MESSAGE</code> message.

TABLE 4-4 Message Queue C-API Function Summary (Continued)

Function	Description
“MQSetTextMessageText” on page 153	Defines the body for a text message.
“MQStartConnection” on page 153	Starts the specified connection to the broker and starts or resumes message delivery.
“MQStatusIsError” on page 154	Returns MQ_TRUE if the specified MQStatus result is an error.
“MQStopConnection” on page 154	Stops the specified connection to the broker. This stops the broker from delivering messages.
“MQUnsubscribeDurableMessageConsumer” on page 155	Unsubscribes the specified durable message consumer.

MQAcknowledgeMessages

The `MQAcknowledgeMessages` function acknowledges the specified message and all messages received before it on the same session. This function is valid only if the session is created with acknowledge mode set to `MQ_CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE`.

```
MQAcknowledgeMessages (const MQSessionHandle sessionHandle,
                      const MQMessageHandle messageHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

- `sessionHandle` The handle to the session for the consumer that received the specified message.
- `messageHandle` A handle to the message that you want to acknowledge. This handle is passed back to you when you receive the message (either by calling one of the receive functions or when a message is delivered to your message listener function.)

Whether you receive messages synchronously or asynchronously, you can call the `MQAcknowledgeMessages` function to acknowledge receipt of the specified message and of all messages that preceded it.

When you create a session you specify one of several acknowledge modes for that session; these are described in [Table 4-3](#). If you specify `MQ_CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE` as the acknowledge mode for the session, you must explicitly call the `MQAcknowledgeMessages` function to acknowledge receipt of messages consumed in that session.

By default, the calling thread to the `MQAcknowledgeMessages` function will be blocked until the broker acknowledges receipt of the acknowledgment for the broker consumed. If, when you created the session's connection, you specified the property `MQ_ACK_ON_ACKNOWLEDGE_PROPERTY` to be `MQ_FALSE`, the calling thread will not wait for the broker to acknowledge the acknowledgement.

Common Errors

`MQ_SESSION_NOT_CLIENT_ACK_MODE`
`MQ_SESSION_NOT_CLIENT_ACK_MODE`
`MQ_MESSAGE_NOT_IN_SESSION`
`MQ_CONCURRENT_ACCESS`
`MQ_SESSION_CLOSED`
`MQ_BROKER_CLOSED`

MQCloseConnection

The `MQCloseConnection` function closes the connection to the broker.

```
MQCloseConnection(MQConnectionHandle connectionHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

`connectionHandle` The handle to the connection that you want to close. This handle is created and passed back to you by the function [“MQCreateConnection” on page 98](#).

Closing the connection closes all sessions, producers, and consumers created from this connection. This also forces all threads associated with this connection that are blocking in the library to return.

Closing the connection does not actually release all the memory associated with the connection. After all the application threads associated with this connection (and its dependent sessions, producers, and consumers) have returned, you should call the [MQFreeConnection\(\)](#) function to release these resources.

Common Errors

`MQ_CONCURRENT_DEADLOCK` (If the function is called from an exception listener or a consumer's message listener.)

MQ_ILLEGAL_CLOSE_XA_CONNECTION (If called to close an XA connection.)

MQCloseMessageConsumer

The MQCloseMessageConsumer function closes the specified message consumer.

```
MQCloseMessageConsumer(MQConsumerHandle consumerHandle);
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

consumerHandle The handle to the consumer you want to close. This handle is created and passed back to you by one of the functions used to create consumers.

This handle is invalid after the function returns.

A session's consumers are automatically closed when you close the session or connection to which they belong. To close a consumer without closing the session or connection to which it belongs, use the function "[MQCloseMessageConsumer](#)" on page 91.

If the consumer you want to close is a durable consumer and you want to close this consumer permanently, you should call the function "[MQUnsubscribeDurableMessageConsumer](#)" on page 155 after closing the consumer in order to delete any state information maintained by the broker for this consumer.

Common Errors

MQ_CONSUMER_NOT_IN_SESSION
MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED

MQCloseMessageProducer

The MQCloseMessageProducer function closes a message producer.

```
MQCloseMessageProducer(MQProducerHandle producerHandle);
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

`producerHandle` A handle for this producer that was passed to you by the function “[MQCreateMessageProducer](#)” on page 106 or by the function “[MQCreateMessageProducerForDestination](#)” on page 106.

This handle is invalid after the function returns.

Use the `MQCloseMessageProducer` function to close a producer without closing its associated session or connection.

Common Errors

`MQ_PRODUCER_NOT_IN_SESSION`

MQCloseSession

The `MQCloseSession` function closes the specified session.

```
MQCloseSession(MQSessionHandle sessionHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

`sessionHandle` The handle to the session that you want to close. This handle is created and passed back to you by the [MQCreateSession\(\)](#) function.

This handle is invalid after the function returns.

Closing a session closes the resources (producers and consumers) associated with that session and frees up the memory allocated for that session.

There is no need to close the producers or consumers of a closed session.

Common Errors

`MQ_CONCURRENT_DEADLOCK`

(If called from a consumer’s message listener in the session.)

MQCommitSession

The `MQCommitSession` function commits a transaction associated with the specified session.

```
MQCommitSession(const MQSessionHandle sessionHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError()` function for more information.

Parameters

`sessionHandle` The handle to the transacted session that you want to commit.

A transacted session supports a series of transactions. Transactions organize a session's input message stream and output message stream into a series of atomic units. A transaction's input and output units consist of those messages that have been produced and consumed within the session's current transaction. (Note that the receipt of a message cannot be part of the same transaction that produces the message.) When you call the `MQCommitSession` function, its atomic unit of input is acknowledged and its associated atomic unit of output is sent.

The completion of a session's current transaction automatically begins the next transaction. The result is that a transacted session always has a current transaction within which its work is done. Use the `MQRollbackSession()` function to roll back a transaction.

Common Errors

```
MQ_NOT_TRANSACTED_SESSION
MQ_CONCURRENT_ACCESS
MQ_SESSION_CLOSED
MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED
MQ_NOT_TRANSACTED_SESSION
MQ_XA_SESSION_IN_PROGRESS
```

MQCreateAsyncDurableMessageConsumer

The `MQCreateAsyncDurableMessageConsumer` function creates an asynchronous durable message consumer for the specified destination.

```
MQCreateAsyncDurableMessageConsumer (
    const MQSessionHandle sessionHandle,
    const MQDestinationHandle destinationHandle,
    ConstMQString durableName,
    ConstMQString messageSelector,
```

```
MQBool noLocal,  
MQMessageListenerFunc messageListener,  
void * listenerCallbackData,  
MQConsumerHandle * consumerHandle);
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

sessionHandle	The handle to the session to which this consumer belongs. This handle is passed back by the MQCreateSession() function. For this asynchronous durable consumer, the session must have been created with the MQ_SESSION_ASYNC_RECEIVE receive mode.
destinationHandle	A handle to a topic destination on which the consumer receives messages. This handle remains valid after the call.
durableName	An MQString specifying a name for the durable subscriber. The library makes a copy of the durableName string.
messageSelector	<p>An expression (based on SQL92 conditional syntax) that specifies the criteria upon which incoming messages should be selected for this consumer.</p> <p>Specify a NULL or empty string to indicate that there is no message selector for this consumer. In this case, all messages are delivered.</p> <p>The library makes a copy of the messageSelector string.</p> <p>For more information about SQL, see X/Open CAE Specification Data Management: Structured Query Language (SQL), Version 2, ISBN 1-85912-151-9, March 1966.</p>
noLocal	Specify MQ_TRUE to inhibit delivery of messages published by this consumer's own connection.
messageListener	The name of an MQMessageListenerFunc type callback function that is to be called when this consumer receives a message on the specified destination.
listenerCallbackData	A pointer to data that you want passed to your message listener function when it is called by the library.
consumerHandle	Output parameter for the handle that references the consumer for the specified destination.

In the case of an asynchronous consumer, you should not start a connection before calling the `MQCreateAsyncDurableMessageConsumer` function. (You should create a connection, create a session, set up your asynchronous consumer, create the consumer, and then start the connection.) Attempting to create a consumer when the connection is not stopped, will result in an `MQ_CONCURRENT_ACCESS` error.

The `MQCreateAsyncDurableMessageConsumer` function creates an asynchronous durable message consumer for the specified destination. You can define parameters to filter messages and to inhibit the delivery of messages you published to your own connection. Note that the session's receive mode (sync/async) must be appropriate for the kind of consumer you are creating (sync/async). To create a synchronous durable message consumer for a destination, call the function `MQCreateDurableMessageConsumer`. ()

Durable consumers can only be used for topic destinations. If you are creating an asynchronous consumer for a queue destination or if you are not interested in messages that arrive to a topic while you are inactive, you might prefer to use the function `MQCreateAsyncMessageConsumer` ().

The broker retains a record of this durable subscription and makes sure that all messages from the publishers to this topic are retained until they are either acknowledged by this durable subscriber or until they have expired. Sessions with durable subscribers must always provide the same client identifier. (See `MQCreateConnection`, `clientId` parameter.) In addition, each durable consumer must specify a durable name using the `durableName` parameter, which uniquely identifies (for each client identifier) the durable subscription when it is created.

A session's consumers are automatically closed when you close the session or connection to which they belong. However, messages will be routed to the durable subscriber while it is inactive and delivered when the durable consumer is recreated. To close a consumer without closing the session or connection to which it belongs, use the `MQCloseMessageConsumer` () function. If you want to close a durable consumer permanently, you should call the `MQUnsubscribeDurableMessageConsumer` () after closing it to delete state information maintained by the Broker on behalf of the durable consumer.

Common Errors

```
MQ_NOT_ASYNC_RECEIVE_MODE
MQ_INVALID_MESSAGE_SELECTOR
MQ_DESTINATION_CONSUMER_LIMIT_EXCEEDED
MQ_TEMPORARY_DESTINATION_NOT_IN_CONNECTION
MQ_CONSUMER_NO_DURABLE_NAME
MQ_QUEUE_CONSUMER_CANNOT_BE_DURABLE
MQ_CONCURRENT_ACCESS
MQ_SESSION_CLOSED
MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED
```

MQCreateAsyncMessageConsumer

The `MQCreateAsyncMessageConsumer` function creates an asynchronous message consumer for the specified destination.

```
MQCreateAsyncMessageConsumer
(
    const MQSessionHandle sessionHandle,
    const MQDestinationHandle destinationHandle,
    ConstMQString messageSelector,
    MQBool noLocal,
    MQMessageListenerFunc messageListener,
    void * listenerCallBackData,
    MQConsumerHandle * consumerHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

<code>sessionHandle</code>	The handle to the session to which this consumer belongs. This handle is created and passed back to you by the “MQCreateSession” on page 108 function. For this asynchronous consumer, the session must have been created with the <code>MQ_SESSION_ASYNC_RECEIVE</code> receive mode.
<code>destinationHandle</code>	A handle to the destination on which the consumer receives messages. This handle remains valid after the call returns.
<code>messageSelector</code>	<p>An expression (based on SQL92 conditional syntax) that specifies the criteria upon which incoming messages should be selected for this consumer.</p> <p>Specify a <code>NULL</code> or empty string to indicate that there is no message selector for this consumer. In this case, all messages will be delivered.</p> <p>The library makes a copy of the <code>messageSelector</code> string.</p> <p>For more information about SQL, see X/Open CAE Specification Data Management: Structured Query Language (SQL), Version 2, ISBN 1-85912-151-9, March 1966.</p>
<code>noLocal</code>	Specify <code>MQ_TRUE</code> to inhibit delivery of messages published by this consumer’s own connection.

	The setting of this parameter applies only to topic destinations. It is ignored for queues.
<code>messageListener</code>	The name of an <code>MQMessageListenerFunc</code> type callback function that is to be called when this consumer receives a message for the specified destination.
<code>listenerCallbackData</code>	A pointer to data that you want passed to your message listener function when it is called by the library.
<code>consumerHandle</code>	Output parameter for the handle that references the consumer for the specified destination.

In the case of an asynchronous consumer, you should not start a connection before calling the `MQCreateAsyncDurableMessageConsumer` function. (You should create a connection, create a session, set up your asynchronous consumers, create the consumer, and then start the connection.) Attempting to create a consumer when the connection is not stopped will result in an `MQ_CONCURRENT_ACCESS` error.

The `MQCreateAsyncMessageConsumer` function creates an asynchronous message consumer for the specified destination. You can define parameters to filter messages and to inhibit the delivery of messages you published to your own connection. Note that the session's receive mode (sync/async) must be appropriate for the kind of consumer you are creating (sync/async). To create a synchronous message consumer for a destination, use the `MQCreateMessageConsumer()` function.

If this consumer is on a topic destination, it will only receive messages produced while the consumer is active. If you are interested in receiving messages published while this consumer is not active, you should create a consumer using the “[MQCreateAsyncDurableMessageConsumer](#)” on page 93 function instead.

A session's consumers are automatically closed when you close the session or connection to which they belong. To close a consumer without closing the session or connection to which it belongs, use the “[MQCloseMessageConsumer](#)” on page 91 function.

Common Errors

`MQ_NOT_ASYNC_RECEIVE_MODE`
`MQ_INVALID_MESSAGE_SELECTOR`
`MQ_DESTINATION_CONSUMER_LIMIT_EXCEEDED`
`MQ_TEMPORARY_DESTINATION_NOT_IN_CONNECTION`
`MQ_CONCURRENT_ACCESS`
`MQ_SESSION_CLOSED`
`MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED`

MQCreateBytesMessage

The `MQCreatesBytesMessage` function creates a bytes message and passes a handle to it back to you.

```
MQCreateBytesMessage(MQMessageHandle * messageHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

`messageHandle` Output parameter for the handle to the new, empty message.

After you obtain the handle to a bytes message, you can use this handle to define its content with the “[MQSetBytesMessageBytes](#)” on page 145 “[MQSetBytesMessageBytes](#)” on page 145 function, to set its headers with the [MQSetMessageHeaders\(\)](#) function, and to set its properties with the [MQSetMessageProperties\(\)](#) function.

MQCreateConnection

The `MQCreateConnection` function creates a connection to the broker.

If you want to connect to the broker over SSL, you must call the [MQInitializeSSL\(\)](#) function to initialize the SSL library before you create the connection.

```
MQCreateConnection
    (MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle
    ConstMQString username,
    ConstMQString password,
    ConstMQString clientID,
    MQConnectionExceptionListenerFunc exceptionListener,
    void * listenerCallBackData,
    MQConnectionHandle * connectionHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

`propertiesHandle` A handle that specifies the properties that determine the behavior of this connection. You must create this handle using the

	MQCreateProperties function before you try to create a connection. This handle will be invalid after the function returns.
	See Table 4–2 for information about connection properties.
username	An MQString specifying the user name to use when connecting to the broker.
	The library makes a copy of the username string.
password	An MQString specifying the password to use when connecting to the broker.
	The library makes a copy of the password string.
clientID	An MQString used to identify the connection. If you use the connection for a durable consumer, you must specify a non-NULL client identifier.
	The library makes a copy of the clientID string.
exceptionListener	A connection-exception callback function used to notify the user that a connection exception has occurred.
listenerCallbackData	A data pointer that can be passed to the connection exceptionListener callback function whenever it is called. The user can set this pointer to any data that may be useful to pass along to the connection exception listener for this connection. Set this to NULL if you do not need to pass data back to the connection exception listener.
connectionHandle	Output parameter for the handle to the connection that is created by this function.

The MQCreateConnection function creates a connection to the broker. The behavior of the connection is specified by key values defined in the properties referenced by the propertiesHandle parameter. You must use the MQCreateProperties function to define these properties.

You cannot change the properties of a connection you have already created. If you need different connection properties, you must close and free the old connection and then create a new connection with the desired properties.

- Use the [MQStartConnection\(\)](#) function to start or restart the connection. Use the [MQStopConnection\(\)](#) function to stop a connection.
- Use the [MQGetMetaData\(\)](#) function to get information about the name of the Message Queue product and its version.

- Use the `MQCloseConnection()` function to close a connection, and then use the `MQFreeConnection()` function to free the memory allocated for that connection.

Setting a Client Identifier

To keep track of durable subscriptions, Message Queue uses a unique *client identifier* that associates a client's connection with state information maintained by the message service on behalf of the client. By definition, a client identifier is unique, and applies to only one connection at a time.

The messaging service uses a client identifier in combination with a durable subscription name to uniquely identify each durable subscription. If a durable subscriber is inactive at the time that messages are delivered to a topic destination, the broker retains messages for that subscriber and delivers them when the subscriber once again becomes active.

Handling Connection Exceptions

Use the `exceptionListener` parameter to pass the name of a user-defined callback function that can be called synchronously when a connection exception occurs for this connection. Use the `exceptionCallbackData` parameter to specify any user data that you want to pass to the callback function.

Common Errors

```
MQ_INCOMPATIBLE_LIBRARY
MQ_CONNECTION_UNSUPPORTED_TRANSPORT
MQ_COULD_NOT_CREATE_THREAD
MQ_INVALID_CLIENT_ID
MQ_CLIENT_ID_IN_USE
MQ_COULD_NOT_CONNECT_TO_BROKER
MQ_SSL_NOT_INITIALIZED
```

This error can be returned if `MQ_CONNECTION_TYPE_PROPERTY` is SSL and you have not called the `MQInitializeSSL` function before creating this connection.

MQCreateDestination

The `MQCreateDestination` function creates a logical destination and passes a handle to it back to you.

```
MQCreateDestination(const MQSessionHandle sessionHandle
                    ConstMQString destinationName,
                    MQDestinationType destinationType,
                    MQDestinationHandle * destinationHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError()` function for more information.

Parameters

<code>sessionHandle</code>	The handle to the session with which you want to associate this destination.
<code>destinationName</code>	An <code>MQString</code> specifying the logical name of this destination. The library makes a copy of the <code>destinationName</code> string. See discussion below. Destination names starting with “mq” are reserved and should not be used by clients.
<code>destinationType</code>	An enum specifying the destination type, either <code>MQ_QUEUE_DESTINATION</code> or <code>MQ_TOPIC_DESTINATION</code> .
<code>destinationHandle</code>	Output parameter for the handle to the newly created destination. You can pass this handle to functions sending messages or to message producers or consumers.

The `MQCreateDestination` function creates a logical destination and passes a handle to it back to you. Note that the Message Queue administrator has to also create a physical destination on the broker, whose name and type is the same as the destination created here, in order for messaging to happen. For example, if you use this function to create a queue destination called `myMailQDest`, the administrator has to create a physical destination on the broker named `myMailQDest`.

If you are doing development, you can simplify this process by turning on the `imq.autocreate.topic` or `imq.autocreate.queue` properties for the broker. If you do this, the broker automatically creates a physical destination whenever a message consumer or message producer attempts to access a non-existent destination. The auto-created destination will have the same name as the logical destination name you specified using the `MQCreateDestination` function. By default, the broker has the properties `imq.autocreate.topic` and `imq.autocreate.queue` turned on.

Common Errors

`MQ_INVALID_DESTINATION_TYPE`
`MQ_SESSION_CLOSED`

MQCreateDurableMessageConsumer

The `MQCreateDurableMessageConsumer` function creates a synchronous durable message consumer for the specified topic destination.

```
MQCreateDurableMessageConsumer
    (const MQSessionHandle sessionHandle,
     const MQDestinationHandle destinationHandle,
     ConstMQString durableName,
     ConstMQString messageSelector,
     MQBool noLocal
     MQConsumerHandle * consumerHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

<code>sessionHandle</code>	The handle to the session to which this consumer belongs. This handle is passed back to you by the MQCreateSession() function. For this (synchronous) durable consumer, the session must have been created with the <code>MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE</code> receive mode.
<code>destinationHandle</code>	A handle to a topic destination on which the consumer receives messages. This handle remains valid after the call returns.
<code>durableName</code>	An <code>MQString</code> specifying the name of the durable subscriber to the topic destination. The library makes a copy of the <code>durableName</code> string.
<code>messageSelector</code>	An expression (based on SQL92 conditional syntax) that specifies the criteria upon which incoming messages should be selected for this consumer. Specify a <code>NULL</code> or empty string to indicate that there is no message selector for this consumer. In this case, the consumer receives all messages. The library makes a copy of the <code>messageSelector</code> string. For more information about SQL, see X/Open CAE Specification Data Management: Structured Query Language (SQL), Version 2, ISBN 1-85912-151-9, March 1966.
<code>noLocal</code>	Specify <code>MQ_TRUE</code> to inhibit delivery of messages published by this consumer's own connection.
<code>consumerHandle</code>	Output parameter for the handle that references the consumer for the specified destination.

The `MQCreateDurableMessageConsumer` function creates a synchronous message consumer for the specified destination. A durable consumer receives all the messages published to a topic, including the ones published while the subscriber is inactive.

You can define parameters to filter messages and to inhibit the delivery of messages you published to your own connection. Note that the session's receive mode (sync/async) must be appropriate for the kind of consumer you are creating (sync/async). To create an asynchronous durable message consumer for a destination, call the function

`MQCreateAsyncDurableMessageConsumer()`.

Durable consumers are for topic destinations. If you are creating a consumer for a queue destination or if you are not interested in messages that arrive to a topic while you are inactive, you should use the function `MQCreateMessageConsumer()`.

The broker retains a record of this durable subscription and makes sure that all messages from the publishers to this topic are retained until they are either acknowledged by this durable subscriber or until they have expired. Sessions with durable subscribers must always provide the same client identifier (see `MQCreateConnection`, `clientId` parameter). In addition, each durable consumer must specify a durable name using the `durableName` parameter, which uniquely identifies (for each client identifier) the durable subscription when it is created.

A session's consumers are automatically closed when you close the session or connection to which they belong. However, messages will be routed to the durable subscriber while it is inactive and delivered when the durable consumer is recreated. To close a consumer without closing the session or connection to which it belongs, use the `MQCloseMessageConsumer()` function. If you want to close a durable consumer permanently, you should call the `MQUnsubscribeDurableMessageConsumer()` function after closing it to delete state information maintained by the broker on behalf of the durable consumer.

Common Errors

```
MQ_NOT_SYNC_RECEIVE_MODE
MQ_INVALID_MESSAGE_SELECTOR
MQ_DESTINATION_CONSUMER_LIMIT_EXCEEDED
MQ_TEMPORARY_DESTINATION_NOT_IN_CONNECTION
MQ_CONSUMER_NO_DURABLE_NAME
MQ_QUEUE_CONSUMER_CANNOT_BE_DURABLE
MQ_CONCURRENT_ACCESS
MQ_SESSION_CLOSED
MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED
```

MQCreateMessage

The `MQCreateMessage` function creates a new message of type `MQ_MESSAGE`.

```
MQCreateMessage
    (MQMessageHandle * messageHandle);
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

messageHandle Output parameter for the handle that references the newly created message.

Use the `MQCreateMessage` function to create a message that has a header and, optionally, properties, but which does not have a body. Such messages might be used by applications to signal events, which could be specified using header fields or message properties. This could improve performance because the message does not have a body and therefore there is no body to parse.

MQCreateMessageConsumer

The `MQCreateMessageConsumer` function creates a synchronous message consumer for the specified destination.

```
MQCreateMessageConsumer
    (const MQSessionHandle sessionHandle,
     const MQDestinationHandle destinationHandle,
     ConstMQString messageSelector,
     MQBool noLocal
     MQConsumerHandle * consumerHandle);
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

sessionHandle The handle to the session to which this consumer belongs. This handle is passed back to you by the [MQCreateSession\(\)](#) function. For this (synchronous) consumer, the session must have been created with the `MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE` receive mode.

destinationHandle A handle to the destination on which the consumer receives messages. This handle remains valid after the call returns.

<code>messageSelector</code>	<p>An expression (based on SQL92 conditional syntax) that specifies the criteria upon which incoming messages should be selected for this consumer. Specify a NULL or empty string to indicate that there is no message selector for this consumer and that all messages should be returned.</p> <p>The library makes a copy of the <code>messageSelector</code> string.</p> <p>For more information about SQL, see X/Open CAE Specification Data Management: Structured Query Language (SQL), Version 2, ISBN 1-85912-151-9, March 1966.</p>
<code>noLocal</code>	<p>Specify <code>MQ_TRUE</code> to inhibit delivery of messages published by this consumer's own connection. This applies only to topic destinations; it is ignored for queues.</p>
<code>consumerHandle</code>	<p>Output parameter for the handle that references the consumer for the specified destination.</p>

The `MQCreateMessageConsumer()` function creates a synchronous message consumer for the specified destination. You can define parameters to filter messages and to inhibit the delivery of messages you published to your own connection. Note that the session's receive mode (sync/async) must be appropriate for the kind of consumer you are creating (sync/async). To create an asynchronous message consumer for a destination, use the `MQCreateAsyncMessageConsumer()` function.

If the consumer is a topic destination, it can only receive messages that are published while it is active. To receive messages published while this consumer is not active, you should create a consumer using either the `MQCreateDurableMessageConsumer()` function or the `MQCreateAsyncDurableMessageConsumer()` function, depending on the receive mode you defined for the session.

A session's consumers are automatically closed when you close the session or connection to which they belong. To close a consumer without closing the session or connection to which it belongs, use the `MQCloseMessageConsumer()` function.

Common Errors

`MQ_NOT_SYNC_RECEIVE_MODE`
`MQ_INVALID_MESSAGE_SELECTOR`
`MQ_DESTINATION_CONSUMER_LIMIT_EXCEEDED`
`MQ_TEMPORARY_DESTINATION_NOT_IN_CONNECTION`
`MQ_CONCURRENT_ACCESS`
`MQ_SESSION_CLOSED`
`MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED`

MQCreateMessageProducer

The `MQCreateMessageProducer` function creates a message producer that does not have a specified destination.

```
MQCreateMessageProducer(const MQSessionHandle sessionHandle,  
    MQProducerHandle * producerHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

<code>sessionHandle</code>	The handle to the session to which this producer should belong.
<code>producerHandle</code>	Output parameter for the handle that references the producer.

The `MQCreateMessageProducer` function creates a message producer that does not have a specified destination. In this case, you will specify the destination when sending the message itself by using either the [MQSendMessageToDestination\(\)](#) function or the [MQSendMessageToDestinationExt\(\)](#) function.

Using the `MQCreateMessageProducer` function is appropriate when you want to use the same producer to send messages to a variety of destinations. If, on the other hand, you want to use one producer to send many messages to the same destination, you should use the [MQCreateMessageProducerForDestination\(\)](#) function instead.

A session's producers are automatically closed when you close the session or connection to which they belong. To close a producer without closing the session or connection to which it belongs, use the [MQCloseMessageProducer\(\)](#) function.

Common Errors

`MQ_SESSION_CLOSED`

MQCreateMessageProducerForDestination

The `MQCreateMessageProducerForDestination` function creates a message producer with a specified destination.

```
MQCreateMessageProducerForDestination  
    (const MQSessionHandle sessionHandle,  
    const MQDestinationHandle destinationHandle,  
    MQProducerHandle * producerHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

<code>sessionHandle</code>	The handle to the session to which this producer belongs.
<code>destinationHandle</code>	A handle to the destination where you want this producer to send all messages. This handle remains valid after the call returns.
<code>producerHandle</code>	Output parameter for the handle that references the producer.

The `MQCreateMessageProducerForDestination` function creates a message producer with a specified destination. All messages sent out by this producer will go to that destination. Use the [MQSendMessage\(\)](#) function or the [MQSendMessageExt\(\)](#) function to send messages for a producer with a specified destination.

Use the [MQCreateMessageProducer\(\)](#) function when you want to use one producer to send messages to a variety of destinations.

A session's producers are automatically closed when you close the session or connection to which they belong. To close a producer without closing the session or connection to which it belongs, use the `MQCloseMessageProducer()` function.

Common Errors

`MQ_SESSION_CLOSED`
`MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED`

MQCreateProperties

The `MQCreateProperties` function creates a properties handle and passes it back to the caller.

```
MQCreateProperties (MQPropertiesHandle * propertiesHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

<code>propertiesHandle</code>	Output parameter for the handle that references the newly created properties object.
-------------------------------	--

Use the `MQCreateProperties` function to get a properties handle. You can then use the appropriate `MQSet...Property` function to set the desired properties.

MQCreateSession

The `MQCreateSession` function creates a session, defines its behavior, and passes back a handle to the session.

```
MQCreateSession(const MQConnectionHandle connectionHandle,
               MQBool isTransacted,
               MQAckMode acknowledgeMode,
               MQReceiveMode receiveMode
               MQSessionHandle * sessionHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

<code>connectionHandle</code>	The handle to the connection to which this session belongs. This handle is passed back to you by the MQCreateConnection() function. You can create multiple sessions on a single connection.
<code>isTransacted</code>	An <code>MQBool</code> specifying whether this session is transacted. Specify <code>MQ_TRUE</code> if the session is transacted. In this case, the <code>acknowledgeMode</code> parameter is ignored.
<code>acknowledgeMode</code>	<p>An enumeration of the possible kinds of acknowledgement modes for the session. See “Acknowledge Modes” on page 81 for information on these values.</p> <p>After you have created a session, you can determine its acknowledgement mode by calling the MQGetAcknowledgeMode() function.</p>
<code>receiveMode</code>	<p>An enumeration specifying whether this session will do synchronous or asynchronous message receives. Specify <code>MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE</code> or <code>MQ_SESSION_ASYNC_RECEIVE</code>.</p> <p>If the session is only for producing messages, the <code>receiveMode</code> has no significance. In that case, specify <code>MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE</code> to optimize the session’s resource use.</p>
<code>sessionHandle</code>	A handle to this session. You will need to pass this handle to the functions you use to manage the session and to create destinations,

consumers, and producers associated with this session.

The `MQCreateSession` function creates a new session and passes back a handle to it in the `sessionHandle` parameter. The number of sessions you can create for a single connection is limited only by system resources. A session is a single-thread context for producing and consuming messages. You can create multiple producers and consumers for a session, but you are restricted to use them serially. In effect, only a single logical thread of control can use them.

A session with a registered message listener is dedicated to the thread of control that delivers messages to the listener. This means that if you want to send messages, for example, you must create another session with which to do this. The only operations you can perform on a session with a registered listener, is to close the session or the connection.

After you create a session, you can create the producers, consumers, and destinations that use the session context to do their work.

- For a session that is not transacted, use the `MQRecoverSession()` function to restart message delivery with the last unacknowledged message.
- For a session that is transacted, use the `MQRollBackSession()` function to roll back any messages that were delivered within this transaction. Use the `MQCommitSession()` function to commit all messages associated with this transaction.
- For a session that has `acknowledgeMode` set to `MQ_CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE`, use the function “[MQAcknowledgeMessages](#)” on page 89 to acknowledge consumed messages.
- Use the `MQCloseSession()` function to close a session and all its associated producers and consumers. This function also frees memory allocated for the session.

MQCreateTemporaryDestination

The `MQCreateTemporaryDestination` function creates a temporary destination and passes its handle back to you.

```
MQCreateTemporaryDestination(const MQSessionHandle sessionHandle
    MQDestinationType destinationType,
    MQDestinationHandle * destinationHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError()` function for more information.

Parameters

<code>sessionHandle</code>	The handle to the session with which you want to associate this destination.
----------------------------	--

<code>destinationType</code>	An enum specifying the destination type, either <code>MQ_QUEUE_DESTINATION</code> or <code>MQ_TOPIC_DESTINATION</code> .
<code>destinationHandle</code>	Output parameter for the handle to the newly created temporary destination.

You can use a temporary destination to implement a simple request/reply mechanism. When you pass the handle of a temporary destination to the `MQSetMessageReplyTo` function, the consumer of the message can use that handle as the destination to which it sends a reply.

Temporary destinations are explicitly created by client applications; they are deleted when the connection is closed. They are maintained (and named) by the broker only for the duration of the connection for which they are created. Temporary destinations are system-generated uniquely for their connection and only their own connection is allowed to create message consumers for them.

For more information, see “The Request-Reply Pattern” in *Sun Java System Message Queue 4.2 Technical Overview* Chapter 5, “Managing a Broker,” in *Sun Java System Message Queue 4.2 Administration Guide* Chapter 5, “Managing a Broker,” in *Sun Java System Message Queue 4.2 Administration Guide* Chapter 6, “Configuring and Managing Connection Services,” in *Sun Java System Message Queue 4.2 Administration Guide* Chapter 11, “Managing Administered Objects,” in *Sun Java System Message Queue 4.2 Administration Guide*.

Common Errors

`MQ_INVALID_DESTINATION_TYPE`
`MQ_SESSION_CLOSED`

MQCreateTextMessage

The `MQCreatesTextMessage` function creates a text message and passes a handle to it back to you.

```
MQCreateTextMessage( MQMessageHandle * messageHandle );
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError()` function for more information.

Parameters

`messageHandle` Output parameter for the handle to the new, empty message.

After you obtain the handle to a text message, you can use this handle to define its content with the “[MQSetBytesMessageBytes](#)” on page 145 “[MQSetStringProperty](#)” on page 152 function, to set its headers with the “[MQSetMessageHeaders](#)” on page 149 function, and to set its properties with the `MQSetMessageProperties()` function.

MQCreateXASession

The `MQCreateXASession` function creates a distributed transaction (XA) session on an XA connection, defines its behavior, and passes back a handle to the session.

```
MQCreateXASession(const MQConnectionHandle connectionHandle,
                  MQReceiveMode receiveMode
                  MQMessageListenerBAFunc beforeMessageListener,
                  MQMessageListenerBAFunc afterMessageListener,
                  void * callbackData,
                  MQSessionHandle * sessionHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

<code>connectionHandle</code>	The handle to the connection to which this session belongs. This handle is passed back to you by the “ MQGetXACConnection ” on page 129 function. You can create multiple sessions on a single connection.
<code>receiveMode</code>	An enumeration specifying whether this session will do synchronous or asynchronous message receives. Specify <code>MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE</code> or <code>MQ_SESSION_ASYNC_RECEIVE</code> . If the session is only for producing messages, the <code>receiveMode</code> has no significance. In that case, specify <code>MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE</code> to optimize the session’s resource use.
<code>beforeMessageListener</code>	A callback function before asynchronous message delivery.
<code>afterMessageListener</code>	A callback function after asynchronous message delivery.
<code>callbackData</code>	A data pointer to be passed to the <code>beforeDelivery</code> and <code>afterDelivery</code> functions.
<code>sessionHandle</code>	A handle to this session. You will need to pass this handle to the functions you use to manage the session and to create

destinations, consumers, and producers associated with this session.

If `receiveMode` is `MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE`, pass `NULL` for `beforeMessageListener`, `afterMessageListener`, and `callbackData`.

The `MQCreateXASession` function creates a new distributed transaction (XA) session. The `connectionHandle` must be a XA connection handle.

An XA session is the same as a regular session created by `MQCreateSession` (see [“MQCreateSession” on page 108](#)) except:

- An XA session is always XA transacted and the distributed transaction is managed by a X/Open distributed transaction manager. `MQCommitSession` and `MQRollbackSession` should not be called on a XA session.
- Sending/receiving messages with an XA session must be done in an XA transaction.
- If `receiveMode` is `MQ_SESSION_ASYNC_RECEIVE`, callback functions `beforeMessageListener` and `afterMessageListener` must be specified. `beforeMessageListener` will be called by the C-API runtime before it calls the `messageListener` callback; `afterMessageListener` will be called by the C-API runtime after it calls the `messageListener` callback.

The `beforeMessageListener` and `afterMessageListener` functions are provided to the application to associate and disassociate the C-API runtime calling thread with an XA transaction, to demarcate XA transactions, and to set appropriate application association context to the calling thread if the application's distributed transaction processing environment requires that.

The `beforeMessageListener` callback can return an error to the C-API runtime, however like the `MQMessageListenerFunc` callback, a well programmed application, should not return runtime error from `afterMessageListener` callback. On calling `afterMessageListener` callback, the C-API runtime passes an `errorCode` to the callback to indicate whether the processing of the message acknowledgement successful (see `MQMessageListenerBAFunc` type). The `callbackData` parameter will be passed to the `beforeMessageListener` and `afterMessageListener` callback functions unchanged.

Common Errors

`MQ_NOT_XA_CONNECTION`
`MQ_INVALID_RECEIVE_MODE`
`MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED`
`MQ_COULD_NOT_CREATE_THREAD`

MQFreeConnection

The `MQFreeConnection` function deallocates memory assigned to the specified connection and to all resources associated with that connection.

```
MQFreeConnection(MQConnectionHandle connectionHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

`connectionHandle` A handle to the connection you want to free.

You must call this function after you have closed the connection with the `MQCloseConnection()` function and after all of the application threads associated with this connection and its dependent sessions, producers, and consumers have returned.

You must not call this function while an application thread is active in a library function associated with this connection or one of its dependent sessions, producers, consumers, and destinations.

Calling this function does not release resources held by a message or a destination associated with this connection. You must free memory allocated for a message or a destination by explicitly calling the `MQFreeMessage` or the `MQFreeDestination` function.

Common Errors

`MQ_STATUS_CONNECTION_NOT_CLOSED`

MQFreeDestination

The `MQFreeDestination` function frees memory allocated for the destination referenced by the specified handle.

```
MQFreeDestination(MQDestinationHandle destinationHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

`destinationHandle` A handle to the destination you want to free.

Calling the `MQFreeConnection` or the `MQCloseSession` function does not automatically free destinations created for the connection or for the session.

MQFreeMessage

The `MQFreeMessage` function frees memory allocated for the message referenced by the specified handle.

```
MQFreeMessage(MQMessageHandle messageHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

`messageHandle` A handle to the message you want to free.

Calling the `MQFreeConnection` function does not automatically free messages associated with that connection.

MQFreeProperties

The `MQFreeProperties` function frees the memory allocated to the referenced properties object.

```
MQFreeProperties(MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

`propertiesHandle` A handle to the properties object you want to free.

You should not free a properties handle if the properties handle passed to a function becomes invalid on its return. If you do, you will get an error.

MQFreeString

The `MQFreeString` function frees the memory allocated for the specified `MQString`.

```
MQFreeString(MQString statusString);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

`statusString` An `MQString` returned by the `MQGetStatusString` function or by the `MQGetErrorTrace` function.

MQGetAcknowledgeMode

The `MQGetAcknowledgeMode` function passes back the acknowledgement mode of the specified session.

```
MQGetAcknowledgeMode(const MQSessionHandle sessionHandle
                     MQAckMode * ackMode);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

`sessionHandle` The handle to the session whose acknowledgement mode you want to determine.

`ackMode` Output parameter for the `ackMode`. The `ackMode` returned can be one of four enumeration values. See [“Acknowledge Modes” on page 81](#) for information about these values.

If you want to change the acknowledge mode, you need to create another session with the desired mode.

MQGetBoolProperty

The `MQGetBoolProperty` function passes back the value of the `MQBool` property for the specified key.

```
MQGetBoolProperty(const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,  
                  ConstMQString key,  
                  MQBool * value);
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

propertiesHandle	A properties handle for the specified key you want to get.
key	The name of a property key.
value	Output parameter for the property value.

Common Errors

```
MQ_NOT_FOUND  
MQ_INVALID_TYPE_CONVERSION
```

MQGetBytesMessageBytes

The MQGetBytesMessageBytes function passes back the address and size of a bytes message body.

```
MQGetBytesMessageBytes(const MQMessageHandle messageHandle,  
                       const MQInt8 * messageBytes  
                       MQInt32 * messageBytesSize);
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

messageHandle	A handle to a message that is passed to you when you receive a message.
messageBytes	Output parameter that contains the start address of the bytes that constitute the body of this bytes message.
messageBytesSize	Output parameter that contains the size of the message body in bytes.

After you obtain the handle to a message, you can use the [MQGetMessageType\(\)](#) function to determine its type and, if the type is MQ_BYTES_MESSAGE, you can use the MQGetBytesMessageBytes function to retrieve the message bytes (message body).

The bytes message passed to you by this function is not a copy. You should not modify the bytes or attempt to free it.

MQGetConnectionProperties

The `MQGetConnectionProperties` function gets the connection properties used to create the connection specified by `s` `connectionHandle`.

```
MQGetConnectionProperties (const MQConnectionHandle connectionHandle,
MQPropertiesHandle * propertiesHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

`connectionHandle` A handle to a connection.

`propertiesHandle` A handle to the properties of the connection.

The caller is responsible to free the returned connection properties by calling `MQFreeProperties`.

MQGetDestinationName

The `MQGetDestinationName` function passes back the name of the specified destination.

```
MQGetDestinationName (const MQDestinationHandle destinationHandle,
MQString * destinationName);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

`destinationHandle` A handle to the destination whose name you want to know.

`destinationName` Output parameter for the destination name. The returned `destinationName` is a copy which the caller is responsible for freeing by calling the `MQFreeString()` function

Use the `MQGetDestinationName` function to get the name of a destination. This might be useful for applications that want to do some message processing based on the destination name.

This function is useful when using the Reply-To pattern. You can use the `MQGetMessageReplyTo` function to obtain a handle to the destination where the message should be sent. You can then use the `MQGetDestinationName` to get the name of that destination.

MQGetDestinationType

The `MQGetDestinationType` passes back the type of the specified destination.

```
MQGetDestinationType (const MQDestinationHandle destinationHandle,  
    MQDestinationType * destinationType);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError()` function for more information.

Parameters

<code>destinationHandle</code>	A handle to the destination whose type you want to know.
<code>destinationType</code>	Output parameter for the destination type; either <code>MQ_QUEUE_DESTINATION</code> or <code>MQ_TOPIC_DESTINATION</code> .

Use the `MQGetDestinationType` function to determine the type of a destination: queue or topic. There may be times when you do not know the type of the destination to which you are replying; for example, when you get a handle from the `MQGetMessageReplyTo` function. Because the semantics of queue and topic destinations differ, you need to determine the type of a destination in order to reply appropriately.

Once you have created a destination with a specified type, you cannot change the type dynamically. If you want to change the type of a destination, you need to free the destination using the `MQFreeDestination()` function and then to create a new destination, with the desired type, using the `MQCreateDestination()` or the `MQCreateTemporaryDestination()` function.

MQGetErrorTrace

The `MQGetErrorTrace` function returns an `MQString` describing the error trace at the time when a function call failed for the calling thread.

```
MQString MQGetErrorTrace ()
```

Having found that a Message Queue function has not returned successfully, you can get an error trace when the error occurred by calling the `MQGetErrorTrace` function in the same thread that called the unsuccessful Message Queue function.

The `MQGetErrorTrace` function returns an `MQString` describing the error trace if it can determine this information. The function will return a NULL string if there is no error trace available.

The following is an example of an error trace output.

```
connect:../../../../src/share/cclient/io/TCPsocket.cpp:195:mq:-5981
readBrokerPorts:../../../../src/share/cclient/client/PortMapper
Client.cpp:48:mq:-5981
connect:../../../../src/share/cclient/client/protocol/
TCPProtocolHandler.cpp:111:mq:-5981
connectToBroker:../../../../src/share/cclient/client/Connection.
cpp:412:mq:-5981
openConnection:../../../../src/share/cclient/client/Connection.
cpp:227:mq:1900
MQCreateConnectionExt:../../../../src/share/cclient/cshim/
iMQConnectionShim.cpp:102:mq:1900
```

You must call the `MQFreeString()` function to free the `MQString` returned by the `MQGetErrorTrace` function when you are done.

MQGetFloat32Property

The `MQGetFloat32Property` function passes back the value of the `MQFloat32` property for the specified key.

```
MQGetFloat32Property(const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,
                    ConstMQString key,
                    MQFloat32 * value);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError()` function for more information.

Parameters

<code>propertiesHandle</code>	A properties handle for the key you want to get.
<code>key</code>	The name of a property key.
<code>value</code>	Output parameter for the property value.

Common Errors

MQ_NOT_FOUND
MQ_INVALID_TYPE_CONVERSION

MQGetFloat64Property

The MQGetFloat64Property function passes back the value of the MQFloat64 property for the specified key.

```
MQGetFloat64Property(const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,  
    ConstMQString key,  
    MQFloat64 * value);
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

propertiesHandle	A properties handle for the key you want to get.
key	The name of a property key.
value	Output parameter for the property value.

Common Errors

MQ_NOT_FOUND
MQ_INVALID_TYPE_CONVERSION

MQGetInt16Property

The MQGetInt16Property function passes back the value of the MQInt16 property for the specified key.

```
MQGetInt16Property(const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,  
    ConstMQString key,  
    MQInt16 * value);
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

<code>propertiesHandle</code>	A properties handle for the specified key you want to get.
<code>key</code>	The name of a property key.
<code>value</code>	Output parameter for the property value.

Common Errors

`MQ_NOT_FOUND`
`MQ_INVALID_TYPE_CONVERSION`

MQGetInt32Property

The `MQGetInt32Property` function passes back the value of the `MQInt32` property for the specified key.

```
MQGetInt32Property(const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,  
                  ConstMQString key,  
                  MQInt32 * value);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

<code>propertiesHandle</code>	A properties handle for the key you want to get.
<code>key</code>	The name of a property key.
<code>value</code>	Output parameter for the property value.

Common Errors

`MQ_NOT_FOUND`
`MQ_INVALID_TYPE_CONVERSION`

MQGetInt64Property

The `MQGetInt64Property` function passes back the value of the `MQInt64` property for the specified key.

```
MQGetInt64Property (const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,  
                    ConstMQString key,  
                    MQInt64 * value);
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

propertiesHandle	A properties handle for the key you want to get.
key	The name of a property key.
value	Output parameter for the property value.

Common Errors

MQ_NOT_FOUND
MQ_INVALID_TYPE_CONVERSION

MQGetInt8Property

The MQGetInt8Property function passes back the value of the MQInt8 property for the specified key.

```
MQGetInt8Property (const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,  
                   ConstMQString key,  
                   MQInt8 * value);
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

propertiesHandle	A properties handle for the key you want to get.
key	The name of a property key.
value	Output parameter for the property value.

Common Errors

MQ_NOT_FOUND
MQ_INVALID_TYPE_CONVERSION

MQGetMessageHeaders

The MQGetMessageHeaders function passes back a handle to the message headers.

MQGetMessageHeaders

```
(const MQMessageHandle messageHandle
    MQPropertiesHandle * headersHandle) ;
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

- messageHandle The message handle.
- headersHandle Output parameter for the handle to the message header properties.

The MQGetMessageHeaders function passes back a handle to the message headers. The message header includes the fields described in [Table 4–5](#). Note that most of the fields are set by the send function; the client can optionally set only two of these fields for sending messages.

TABLE 4–5 Message Header Properties

Key	Type	Set By
MQ_CORRELATION_ID_HEADER_PROPERTY	MQString	Client (optional)
MQ_MESSAGE_TYPE_HEADER_PROPERTY	MQString	Client (optional)
MQ_PERSISTENT_HEADER_PROPERTY	MQBool	Send function
MQ_EXPIRATION_HEADER_PROPERTY	MQInt64	Send function
MQ_PRIORITY_HEADER_PROPERTY	MQInt8	Send function
MQ_TIMESTAMP_HEADER_PROPERTY	MQInt64	Send function
MQ_MESSAGE_ID_HEADER_PROPERTY	MQString	Send function
MQ_REDELIVERED_HEADER_PROPERTY	MQBool	Message Broker

You are responsible for freeing the headersHandle after you are done with it. Use the [MQFreeProperties\(\)](#) function to free the handle.

Use the [MQSetBytesMessageBytes\(\)](#) [MQGetMessageProperties\(\)](#) function to determine whether any application-defined properties were set for this message and to find out their value.

MQGetMessageProperties

The `MQGetMessageProperties` function passes back the user-defined properties for a message.

```
MQGetMessageProperties (const MQMessageHandle messageHandle,  
                       MQPropertiesHandle * propsHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

`messageHandle` A handle to a message whose properties you want to get.
`propertiesHandle` Output parameter for the handle to the message properties.

The `MQGetMessageProperties` function allows you to get application-defined properties for a message. Properties allow an application, via message selectors, to select or filter messages on its behalf using application-specific criteria. Having obtained the handle, you can either use one of the `MQGet...Property` functions to get a value (if you know the key name) or you can iterate through the properties using the [MQPropertiesKeyIterationStart\(\)](#) function.

You will need to call the function `MQFreeProperties()` to free the resources associated with this handle after you are done using it.

Common Errors

`MQ_NO_MESSAGE_PROPERTIES`

MQGetMessageReplyTo

The `MQGetMessageReplyTo` function passes back the destination where replies to this message should be sent.

```
MQGetMessageReplyTo (const MQMessageHandle messageHandle,  
                    MQDestinationHandle * destinationHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

<code>messageHandle</code>	A handle to a message expecting a reply. This is the handle that is passed back to you when you receive the message.
<code>destinationHandle</code>	Output parameter for the handle to the reply destination.

The sender uses the `MQSetMessageReplyTo()` function to specify a destination where replies to the message can be sent. This can be a normal destination or a temporary destination. The receiving client can pass the message handle to the `MQGetMessageReplyTo()` function and determine whether a destination for replies has been set up for the message by the sender and what that destination is. The consumer of the message can then use that handle as the destination to which it sends a reply.

You might need to call the `MQGetDestinationType` function to determine the type of the destination whose handle is returned to you: queue or topic so that you can set up your reply appropriately.

The advantage of setting up a temporary destination for replies is that Message Queue automatically creates a physical destination for you, rather than your having to have the administrator create one, when the broker's `auto.create.destination` property is turned off.

You are responsible for freeing the destination handle by calling the function `MQFreeDestination()`

Common Errors

`MQ_NO_REPLY_TO_DESTINATION`

MQGetMessageType

The `MQGetMessageType` function passes back information about the type of a message: `MQ_TEXT_MESSAGE`, `MQ_BYTES_MESSAGE`, or `MQ_MESSAGE`.

```
MQGetMessageType(const MQMessageHandle messageHandle,
                 MQMessageType * messageType);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError()` function for more information.

Parameters

<code>messageHandle</code>	A handle to a message whose type you want to determine.
----------------------------	---

messageType Output parameter that contains the message type: `MQ_TEXT_MESSAGE` or `MQ_BYTES_MESSAGE`.

After you obtain the handle to a message, you can determine the type of the message using the `MQGetMessageType` function. Having determined its type, you can use the `MQGetTextMessageText()` function or the `MQGetBytesMessageBytes()` function to obtain the message content.

Note that other message types might be added in the future. You should not design your code so that it only expects two possible message types.

MQGetMetaData

The `MQGetMetaData` function returns name and version information for the current Message Queue service to which a client is connected.

```
MQGetMetaData (const MQConnectionHandle connectionHandle,  
               MQPropertiesHandle * propertiesHandle)
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError()` function for more information.

Parameters

connectionHandle The handle to the connection that you want the information about.

propertiesHandle Output parameter that contains the properties handle.

The Message Queue product you are using is identified by a name and a version number. For example: “Sun Java(tm) System Message Queue 3.5.1.” The version number consists of a major, minor, micro, and update release component. For example, the major part of version 3.5.1. is 3; the minor is 5; and the micro is 1. For release 3.7 UR1, the major part is 3; the minor is 7; and the update release is 1.

The name and version information of the Message Queue product are set by the library when you call the `MQCreateConnection()` function to create the connection. You can retrieve this information by calling the `MQGetMetaData` function and passing a properties handle. Once the function returns and passes the handle back, you can use one of the `MQGet...Properties` functions to determine the value of a property (key). These properties are described in [Table 4–2](#).

MQGetPropertyType

The `MQGetPropertyType` function returns the type of the property value for a property key in the specified properties handle.

```
MQGetPropertyType (const MQPropertiesHandle  propertiesHandle,
                  ConstMQString key,
                  MQType * propertyType);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

<code>propertiesHandle</code>	A properties handle that you want to access.
<code>key</code>	The property key for which you want to get the type of the property value.
<code>propertyType</code>	Output parameter for the type of the property value.

Use the appropriate `MQGet...Property` function to find the value of the specified property key.

Common Errors

`MQ_NOT_FOUND`

MQGetStatusCode

The `MQGetStatusCode` function returns the error code associated with specified status.

```
MQError MQGetStatusCode(const MQStatus status);
```

Parameters

<code>status</code>	The status returned by any Message Queue function that returns an <code>MQStatus</code> .
---------------------	---

Having found that a Message Queue function has not returned successfully, you can determine the reason by passing the return status. This function will return the error code associated with the specified status. These codes are listed and described in [Appendix A, “Message Queue C API Error Codes.”](#)

Some functions might return an `MQStatus` that contains an NSPR or NSS library error code instead of a Message Queue error code when they fail. For NSPR and NSS library error codes,

the `MQGetStatusString` function will return the symbolic name of the NSPR or NSS library error code. See NSPR and NSS public documentation for NSPR and NSS error code symbols and their interpretation at the following locations:

- For NSPR error codes, see the “NSPR Error Handling” chapter at the following location: <http://www.mozilla.org/projects/nspr/reference/html/index.html>.
- For SSL and SEC error codes, see the “NSS and SSL Error Codes” chapter at the following location: <http://www.mozilla.org/projects/security/pki/nss/ref/ssl/>.

To obtain an `MQString` that describes the error, use the `MQGetStatusString()` function. To get an error trace associated with the error, use the `MQGetErrorTrace()` function.

MQGetStatusString

The `MQGetStatusString` function returns an `MQString` describing the specified status.

```
MQString MQGetStatusString(const MQStatus status);
```

Parameters

status The status returned by any Message Queue function that returns an `MQStatus`.

Having found that a Message Queue function has not returned successfully, you can determine the reason why by passing the return status. This function will return an `MQString` describing the error associated with the specified status.

To obtain the error code for the specified status, use the `MQGetStatusCode()` function. To get an error trace associated with the error, use the `MQGetErrorTrace()` function.

You must call the `MQFreeString` function to free the `MQString` returned by the `MQGetStatusString` function when you are done.

MQGetStringProperty

The `MQGetStringProperty` function passes back the value of the specified key for the specified `MQString` property.

```
MQGetStringProperty(const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,  
                    ConstMQString key,  
                    ConstMQString * value);
```


Return Value

MQStatus. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

propertiesHandle	A properties handle for the key you want to get.
key	The name of a property key.
value	Output parameter that points to the value of the specified key

You should not modify or attempt to free the value returned.

MQGetTextMessageText

The MQGetTextMessageText function passes back the contents of a text message.

```
MQGetTextMessageText(const MQMessageHandle messageHandle,
                    ConstMQString * messageText);
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

messageHandle	A handle to an MQ_TEXT_MESSAGE message that is passed to you when you receive a message.
messageText	The output parameter that points to the message text.

After you obtain the handle to a message, you can use the MQGetMessageType() function to determine its type and, if the type is text, you can use the MQGetTextMessageText() function to retrieve the message text.

The MQString passed to you by this function is not a copy. You should not modify the bytes or attempt to free it.

MQGetXACConnection

The MQGetXACConnection function passes back a handle to an XA connection. This should only be called when the Message Queue C-API is used in a X/Open distributed transaction processing environment with Message Queue as an XA-compliant resource manager.

```
MQGetXAConnection(MQConnectionHandle * connectionHandle);
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

`connectionHandle` A handle to an XA connection.

MQCloseConnection should not be called on an XA connection handle.

Common Errors

MQ_STATUS_INVALID_HANDLE

MQInitializeSSL

The MQInitializeSSL function initializes the SSL library.

```
MQInitializeSSL (ConstMQString certificateDatabasePath);
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

`certificateDatabasePath` An MQString specifying the path to the directory that contains the certificate data base files.

The Message Queue C-API library uses NSS to support the SSL transport protocol between the Message Queue C client and the Message Queue broker.

Before you connect to a broker over SSL, you must initialize the SSL library by calling the MQInitializeSSL function. If your client uses secure connections, you must call this function once and only once before you create *any* connection, even if that connection is not an SSL connection.

The `certificateDatabasePath` parameter specifies the path to the NSS certificate database where `cert7.db` or `cert8.db`, `key3.db`, and `secmod.db` files are located.

The work required to configure secure communication includes initializing the SSL library using the MQInitializeSSL function. There may be additional work, depending on whether the broker is trusted (the default setting) and on whether you want to provide an additional means

of verification if the broker is not trusted and the initial attempt to create a secure connection fails. For complete information see [“Working With Secure Connections” on page 39](#).

You must take care if the client application using secure Message Queue connections uses NSS (for other purposes) directly as well and does NSS initialization. For additional information, see [“Coordinating NSS Initialization” on page 41](#).

Common Errors

MQ_INCOMPATIBLE_LIBRARY
MQ_SSL_ALREADY_INITIALIZED
MQ_SSL_INIT_ERROR

MQPropertiesKeyIterationGetNext

The MQPropertiesKeyIterationGetNext function passes back the address of the next property key in the referenced properties handle.

```
MQPropertiesKeyIterationGetNext
                                (const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,
                                ConstMQString * key);
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

propertiesHandle	A properties handle whose contents you want to access.
key	The output parameter for the next properties key in the iteration. You should not attempt to modify or free it.

▼ To Get Message Properties

- 1 **Start the process by calling the `MQPropertiesKeyIterationStart()` function.**
- 2 **Loop using the `MQPropertiesKeyIterationHasNext()` function.**
- 3 **Extract the name of each property key by calling the `MQPropertiesKeyIterationGetNext()` function.**
- 4 **Determine the type of the property value for a given key by calling the `MQGetPropertyType()` function.**

- 5 **Use the appropriate `MQGet...Property` function to find the property value for the specified property key.**

If you know the property key, you can just use the appropriate `MQGet...Property` function to access its value.

You should not modify or free the property key that is passed back to you by this function. Note that this function is not multi-thread-safe.

MQPropertiesKeyIterationHasNext

The `MQPropertiesKeyIterationHasNext` function returns `MQ_TRUE` if there are additional property keys left in the iteration.

```
MQPropertiesKeyIterationHasNext  
(const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQBool`

Parameters

`propertiesHandle` A properties handle that you want to access.

▼ To Get Message Properties

- 1 **Start the process by calling the `MQPropertiesKeyIterationStart()` function.**
- 2 **Loop using the `MQPropertiesKeyIterationHasNext()` function.**
- 3 **Extract the name of each property key by calling the `MQPropertiesKeyIterationGetNext()` function.**
- 4 **Determine the type of the property value for a given key by calling the `MQGetPropertyType()` function.**
- 5 **Use the appropriate `MQGet...Property` function to find the value for the specified property key.**

If you know the property key, you can just use the appropriate `MQGet...Property` function to get its value. Note that this function is not multi-thread-safe.

MQPropertiesKeyIterationStart

The `MQPropertiesKeyIterationStart` function starts or resets the iteration process or the specified properties handle.

```
MQPropertiesKeyIterationStart
    (const PropertiesHandle propertiesHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

`propertiesHandle` A properties handle that you want to access.

▼ To Get Message Properties

- 1 **Start the process by calling the `MQPropertiesKeyIterationStart()` function.**
- 2 **Loop using the `MQPropertiesKeyIterationHasNext()` function.**
- 3 **Extract the name of each property key by calling the `MQPropertiesKeyIterationGetNext()` function.**
- 4 **Determine the type of the property value for a given key by calling the `MQGetPropertyType()` function.**
- 5 **Use the appropriate `MQGet...Property` function to find the property value for the specified property key.**

If you know the property key, you can just use the appropriate `MQGet...Property` function to get its value. Note that this function is not multi-thread-safe.

MQReceiveMessageNoWait

The `MQReceiveMessageNoWait` function passes a handle back to a message delivered to the specified consumer if a message is available.

```
MQReceiveMessageNoWait(const MQConsumerHandle consumerHandle,
                        MQMessageHandle * messageHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

<code>consumerHandle</code>	The handle to the message consumer. This handle is passed back to you when you create a synchronous message consumer.
<code>messageHandle</code>	Output parameter for the handle to the message to be received. You are responsible for freeing the message handle when you are done by calling the MQFreeMessage() function.

This function can only be called if the session is created with receive mode `MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE`. The [MQReceiveMessageNowait](#) function passes a handle back to you in the `messageHandle` parameter if there is a message arrived for the consumer specified by the `consumerHandle` parameter. If there is no message for the consumer, the function returns immediately with an error.

When you create a session, you specify one of several acknowledge modes for that session; these are described in “[Acknowledge Modes](#)” on page 81. If you specify `MQ_CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE` as the acknowledge mode for the session, you must explicitly call the [MQAcknowledgeMessages](#) function to acknowledge messages that you have received. For more information, see the description of the function [MQAcknowledgeMessage\(\)](#)s.

Because distributed applications involve greater processing time, such an application might not behave as expected if it were run locally. For example, calling the [MQReceiveMessageNowait](#) function might return `MQ_NO_MESSAGE` even when there is a message available to be retrieved.

If a client connects to the broker and immediately calls the [MQReceiveMessageNowait](#), it is possible that the message queued for the consuming client is in the process of being transmitted from the broker to the client. The client runtime has no knowledge of what is on the broker, so when it sees that there is no message available on the client’s internal queue, it returns with `MQ_NO_MESSAGE`.

You can avoid this problem by having your client use one of the synchronous receive methods that specifies a timeout interval.

You can use the [MQReceiveMessageWait\(\)](#) function if you want the receive function to block while waiting for a message to arrive. You can use the [MQReceiveMessageWithTimeout\(\)](#) function to wait for a specified time for a message to arrive.

Common Errors

`MQ_NOT_SYNC_RECEIVE_MODE`
`MQ_CONCURRENT_ACCESS`
`MQ_NO_MESSAGE`

```
MQ_CONSUMER_CLOSED
MQ_SESSION_CLOSED
MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED
MQ_THREAD_OUTSIDE_XA_TRANSACTION
MQ_XA_SESSION_NO_TRANSACTION
```

MQReceiveMessageWait

The `MQReceiveMessageWait` function passes a handle back to a message delivered to the specified consumer when the message becomes available.

```
MQReceiveMessageWait (const MQConsumerHandle consumerHandle,
                      MQMessageHandle * messageHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

<code>consumerHandle</code>	The handle to the message consumer. This handle is passed back to you when you create a synchronous message consumer.
<code>messageHandle</code>	Output parameter for the handle to the message to be received. You are responsible for freeing the message handle when you are done by calling the <code>MQFreeMessage()</code> function.

This function can only be called if the session is created with receive mode `MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE`. The `MQReceiveMessageWait` function passes a handle back to you in the `messageHandle` parameter if there is a message arrived for the consumer specified by the `consumerHandle` parameter. If there is no message for the consumer, the function blocks until a message is delivered.

When you create a session, you specify one of several acknowledge modes for that session; these are described in “[Acknowledge Modes](#)” on page 81. If you specify `MQ_CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE` as the acknowledge mode for the session, you must explicitly call the `MQAcknowledgeMessages` function to acknowledge messages that you have received. For more information, see the description of the function [MQAcknowledgeMessages\(\)](#).

You can use the `MQReceiveMessageNowait()` function instead if you do not want to block while waiting for a message to arrive. You can use the function `MQReceiveMessageWithTimeout()` to wait for a specified time for a message to arrive.

Common Errors

MQ_NOT_SYNC_RECEIVE_MODE
MQ_CONCURRENT_ACCESS
MQ_CONSUMER_CLOSED
MQ_SESSION_CLOSED
MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED
MQ_THREAD_OUTSIDE_XA_TRANSACTION
MQ_XA_SESSION_NO_TRANSACTION

MQReceiveMessageWithTimeout

The `MQReceiveMessageWithTimeout` function passes a handle back to a message delivered to the specified consumer if a message is available within the specified amount of time.

```
MQReceiveMessageWithTimeout
                                (const MQConsumerHandle consumerHandle,
                                 MQInt32 timeoutMilliseconds,
                                 MQMessageHandle * messageHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

<code>consumerHandle</code>	The handle to the message consumer. This handle is passed back to you when you create a synchronous message consumer.
<code>timeoutMilliseconds</code>	The number of milliseconds to wait for a message to arrive.
<code>messageHandle</code>	Output parameter for the handle to the message to be received. You are responsible for freeing the message handle when you are done by calling the <code>MQFreeMessage()</code> function.

This function can only be called if the session is created with receive mode `MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE`. The [MQReceiveMessageWithTimeout\(\)](#) function passes a handle back to you in the `messageHandle` parameter if a message arrives for the consumer specified by the `consumerHandle` parameter in the amount of time specified by the `timeoutMilliseconds` parameter. If no message arrives within the specified amount of time, the function returns an error.

When you create a session, you specify one of several acknowledge modes for that session; these are described in [“Acknowledge Modes” on page 81](#). If you specify `MQ_CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE` as the acknowledge mode for the session, you must explicitly call the `MQAcknowledgeMessages`

function to acknowledge messages that you have received. For more information, see the description of the function [MQAcknowledgeMessages\(\)](#).

You can use the [MQReceiveMessageWait\(\)](#) function to block while waiting for a message to arrive. You can use the [MQReceiveMessageNowait\(\)](#) function if you do not want to wait for the message to arrive.

Common Errors

```
MQ_NOT_SYNC_RECEIVE_MODE
MQ_CONCURRENT_ACCESS
MQ_TIMEOUT_EXPIRED
MQ_CONSUMER_CLOSED
MQ_SESSION_CLOSED
MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED
MQ_THREAD_OUTSIDE_XA_TRANSACTION
MQ_XA_SESSION_NO_TRANSACTION
```

MQRecoverSession

The [MQRecoverSession](#) function stops message delivery and restarts message delivery with the oldest unacknowledged message.

```
MQRecoverSession(const MQSessionHandle sessionHandle);
```

Return Value

[MQStatus](#). See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

sessionHandle The handle to the session that you want to recover.

You can only call this function for sessions that are not transacted. To rollback message delivery for a transacted session, use the [MQRollbackSession\(\)](#) function. This function may be most useful if you use the [MQ_CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE](#) mode.

All consumers deliver messages in a serial order. Acknowledging a received message automatically acknowledges all messages that have been delivered to the client.

Restarting a session causes it to take the following actions:

- Stop message delivery in this session.
- Mark all messages that might have been delivered but not acknowledged as redelivered.

- Restart the delivery sequence including all unacknowledged messages that had been previously delivered. (Redelivered messages might not be delivered in their original delivery order.)

Common Errors

MQ_TRANSACTIONED_SESSION
MQ_CONCURRENT_ACCESS
MQ_SESSION_CLOSED
MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED

MQRollBackSession

The `MQRollBackSession` function rolls back a transaction associated with the specified session.

```
MQRollBackSession(const MQSessionHandle sessionHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the `MQStatusIsError()` function for more information.

Parameters

`sessionHandle` The handle to the transacted session that you want to roll back.

A transacted session groups messages into an atomic unit known as a transaction. As messages are produced or consumed within a transaction, the broker tracks the various sends and receives, completing these operations only when you call the `MQCommitSession()` function.

If a send or receive operation fails, you must use the `MQRollBackSession` function to roll back the entire transaction. This means that those messages that have been sent are destroyed and those messages that have been consumed are automatically recovered.

Common Errors

MQ_NOT_TRANSACTIONED_SESSION
MQ_CONCURRENT_ACCESS
MQ_SESSION_CLOSED
MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED
MQ_XA_SESSION_IN_PROGRESS

MQSendMessage

The MQSendMessage function sends a message using the specified producer.

```
MQSendMessage(const MQProducerHandle producerHandle,
              const MQMessageHandle messageHandle);
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| producerHandle | The handle to the producer sending this message. This handle is passed back to you by the MQCreateMessageProducerForDestination() function. |
| messageHandle | A handle to the message you want to send. |

The MQSendMessage function sends the specified message on behalf of the specified producer to the destination associated with the message producer. If you use this function to send a message, the following message header fields are set to default values when the send completes.

- MQ_PERSISTENT_HEADER_PROPERTY will be set to MQ_PERSISTENT_DELIVERY.
This means that the calling thread will be blocked, waiting for the broker to acknowledge receipt of your messages, unless you set the connection property MQ_ACK_ON_PRODUCE_PROPERTY to MQ_FALSE.
- MQ_PRIORITY_HEADER_PROPERTY will be set to 4.
- MQ_EXPIRATION_HEADER_PROPERTY will be set to 0, which means that the message will never expire.

If you set those message properties, they will be ignored when a message is sent. To send a message with these properties set to different values, you can use the [MQSendMessageExt\(\)](#) function to specify different values for these properties.

You cannot use this function with a producer that is created without a specified destination.

Common Errors

```
MQ_PRODUCER_NO_DESTINATION
MQ_PRODUCER_CLOSED
MQ_SESSION_CLOSED
MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED
MQ_THREAD_OUTSIDE_XA_TRANSACTION
MQ_XA_SESSION_NO_TRANSATION
```

MQSendMessageExt

The `MQSendMessageExt` function sends a message using the specified producer and allows you to specify selected message header properties.

```
MQSendMessageExt
    (const MQProducerHandle producerHandle,
     const MQMessageHandle messageHandle
     MQDeliveryMode msgDeliveryMode,
     MQInt8 msgPriority,
     MQInt64 msgTimeToLive);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

producerHandle	The handle to the producer sending this message. This handle is passed back to you by the MQCreateMessageProducerForDestination() function.
messageHandle	A handle to the message you want to send.
msgDeliveryMode	An enum MQ_PERSISTENT_DELIVERY MQ_NONPERSISTENT_DELIVERY
msgPriority	A integer value of 0 through 9; 0 being the lowest priority and 9 the highest.
msgTimeToLive	An integer value specifying in milliseconds how long the message will live before it expires. When a message is sent, its expiration time is calculated as the sum of its time-to-live value and current GMT. A value of 0 indicates that the message will never expire.

The `MQSendMessageExt` function sends the specified message on behalf of the specified producer to the destination associated with the message producer. Use this function if you want to change the default values for the message header properties as shown in the next table.

Property	Default value
msgDeliveryMode	MQ_PERSISTENT_DELIVERY
msgPriority	4
msgTimeToLive	0, meaning no expiration limit

If you set these message headers using the `MQSetMessageHeaders` function before the send, they will be ignored when the message is sent. When the send completes, these message headers hold the values that are set by the send.

You cannot use this function with a producer that is created without a specified destination.

You can set the broker property `MQ_ACK_ON_PRODUCE_PROPERTY` to make sure that the message has reached its destination on the broker:

- By default, the broker acknowledges receiving persistent messages only.
- If you set the property to `MQ_TRUE`, the broker acknowledges receipt of all messages (persistent and non-persistent) from the producing client.
- If you set the property to `MQ_FALSE`, the broker does not acknowledge receipt of any message (persistent or non-persistent) from the producing client.

Note that “acknowledgement” in this case is not programmatic but internally implemented. That is, the client thread is blocked and does not return until the broker acknowledges messages it receives from the producing client.

Common Errors

`MQ_PRODUCER_NO_DESTINATION`
`MQ_INVALID_PRIORITY`
`MQ_INVALID_DELIVERY_MODE`
`MQ_PRODUCER_CLOSED`
`MQ_SESSION_CLOSED`
`MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED`
`MQ_THREAD_OUTSIDE_XA_TRANSACTION`
`MQ_XA_SESSION_NO_TRANSACTION`

MQSendMessageToDestination

The `MQSendMessageToDestination` function sends a message using the specified producer to the specified destination.

```
MQSendMessageToDestination
    (const MQProducerHandle producerHandle,
     const MQMessageHandle messageHandle,
     const MQDestinationHandle destinationHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

<code>producerHandle</code>	The handle to the producer sending this message. This handle is passed back to you by the <code>MQCreateMessageProducer()</code> function.
<code>messageHandle</code>	A handle to the message you want to send.
<code>destinationHandle</code>	A handle to the destination where you want to send the message.

The `MQSendMessageToDestination` function sends the specified message on behalf of the specified producer to the specified destination. If you use this function to send a message, the following message header fields are set as follows when the send completes.

- `MQ_PERSISTENT_HEADER_PROPERTY` will be set to `MQ_PERSISTENT_DELIVERY`.
This means that the caller will be blocked, waiting for broker acknowledgement for the receipt of your messages unless you set the connection property `MQ_ACK_ON_PRODUCE_PROPERTY` to `MQ_FALSE`.
- `MQ_PRIORITY_HEADER_PROPERTY` will be set to 4.
- `MQ_EXPIRATION_HEADER_PROPERTY` will be set to 0, which means that the message will never expire.

To send a message with these properties set to different values, you must use the `MQSendMessageToDestinationExt()` function, which allows you to set these three header properties.

If you set these message headers using the `MQSetMessageHeaders` function before the send, they will be ignored when the message is sent. When the send completes, these message headers hold the values that are set by the send.

You cannot use this function with a producer that is created with a specified destination.

Common Errors

`MQ_PRODUCER_HAS_DEFAULT_DESTINATION`
`MQ_PRODUCER_CLOSED`
`MQ_SESSION_CLOSED`
`MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED`
`MQ_THREAD_OUTSIDE_XA_TRANSACTION`
`MQ_XA_SESSION_NO_TRANSATION`

MQSendMessageToDestinationExt

The `MQSendMessageToDestinationExt` function sends a message to the specified destination for the specified producer and allows you to set selected message header properties.

```
MQSendMessageToDestinationExt
(
    const MQProducerHandle producerHandle,
    const MQMessageHandle messageHandle,
    const MQDestinationHandle destinationHandle,
    MQDeliveryMode msgDeliveryMode,
    MQInt8 msgPriority,
    MQInt64 msgTimeToLive);
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

producerHandle	The handle to the producer sending this message. This handle is passed back to you when you call the MQCreateMessageProducer() function.
messageHandle	A handle to the message you want to send.
destinationHandle	A handle to the destination where you want to send the message.
msgDeliveryMode	An enum of either MQ_PERSISTENT_DELIVERY or MQ_NONPERSISTENT_DELIVERY.
msgPriority	A integer value of 0 through 9; 0 being the lowest priority and 9 the highest.
msgTimeToLive	An integer value specifying in milliseconds how long the message will live before it expires. When a message is sent, its expiration time is calculated as the sum of its time-to-live value and current GMT. A value of 0 indicates that the message will never expire.

The `MQSendMessageToDestinationExt` function sends the specified message on behalf of the specified producer to the specified destination. Use this function if you want to change the default values for the message header properties as shown below:

Property	Default value
msgDeliveryMode	MQ_PERSISTENT_DELIVERY
msgPriority	4
msgTimeToLive	0, meaning no expiration limit

If these default values suit you, you can use the `MQSendMessageToDestination()` function to send the message.

You cannot use this function with a producer that is created with a specified destination.

You can set the broker property `MQ_ACK_ON_PRODUCE_PROPERTY` to make sure that the message has reached its destination on the broker:

- By default, the broker acknowledges receiving persistent messages only from the producing client.
- If you set the property to `MQ_TRUE`, the broker acknowledges receipt of all messages (persistent and non-persistent) from the producing client.
- If you set the property to `MQ_FALSE`, the broker does not acknowledge receipt of any message (persistent or non-persistent) from the producing client.

Note that “acknowledgement” in this case is not programmatic but internally implemented. That is, the client thread is blocked and does not return until the broker acknowledges messages it receives.

Common Errors

`MQ_PRODUCER_HAS_DEFAULT_DESTINATION`
`MQ_INVALID_PRIORITY`
`MQ_INVALID_DELIVERY_MODE`
`MQ_PRODUCER_CLOSED`
`MQ_SESSION_CLOSED`
`MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED`
`MQ_THREAD_OUTSIDE_XA_TRANSACTION`
`MQ_XA_SESSION_NO_TRANSATION`

MQSetBoolProperty

The `MQSetBoolProperty` function sets an `MQBool` property with the specified key to the specified value.

```
MQSetBoolProperty
    (const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,
     ConstMQString key,
     MQBool value);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

`propertiesHandle` A handle to the properties object whose property value for the specified key you want to set.

key	The name of the property key. The library makes a copy of the property key.
value	The MQBool property value.

Common Errors

MQ_HASH_VALUE_ALREADY_EXISTS

MQSetBytesMessageBytes

The MQSetBytesMessageBytes function defines the body for a bytes message.

```
MQSetBytesMessageBytes
(
    const MQMessageHandle messageHandle,
    const MQInt8 * messageBytes,
    MQInt32 messageSize);
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

messageHandle	A handle to an MQ_BYTES_MESSAGE message whose body you want to set.
messageBytes	A pointer to the bytes you want to set. The library makes a copy of the message bytes.
messageSize	An integer specifying the number of bytes in messageBytes .

After you obtain the handle to a bytes message from MQCreateBytesMessage , you can use this handle to define its body with the [MQSetBytesMessageBytes\(\)](#) function, to set its application-defined properties with the [MQSetMessageProperties\(\)](#) function, and to set certain message headers with the [MQSetMessageHeaders\(\)](#) function.

MQSetFloat32Property

The MQSetFloat32Property function sets an MQFloat32 property with the specified key to the specified value.

```
MQSetFloat32Property
(
    const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,
```

```
    ConstMQString key,  
    MQFloat32 value);
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

propertiesHandle	A handle to the properties object whose property value for the specified key you want to set.
key	The name of a property key. The library makes a copy of the property key.
value	The MQFloat32 property value.

Common Errors

MQ_HASH_VALUE_ALREADY_EXISTS

MQSetFloat64Property

The MQSetFloat64Property function sets an MQFloat64 property with the specified key to the specified value.

```
MQSetFloat64Property  
    (const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,  
     ConstMQString key,  
     MQFloat64 value);
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

propertiesHandle	A handle to the properties object whose property value for the specified key you want to set.
key	The name of a property key. The library makes a copy of the property key.
value	The MQFloat64 property value.

Common Errors

MQ_HASH_VALUE_ALREADY_EXISTS

MQSetInt16Property

The `MQSetInt16Property` function sets an `MQInt16` property with the specified key to the specified value.

```
MQSetInt16Property
    (const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,
     ConstMQString key,
     MQInt16 value);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

<code>propertiesHandle</code>	A handle to the properties object whose property value for the specified key you want to set.
<code>key</code>	The name of a property key. The library makes a copy of the property key.
<code>value</code>	The <code>MQInt16</code> property value.

Common Errors

MQ_HASH_VALUE_ALREADY_EXISTS

MQSetInt32Property

The `MQSetInt32Property` function sets an `MQInt32` property with the specified key to the specified value.

```
MQSetInt32Property
    (const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,
     ConstMQString key,
     MQInt32 value);
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

propertiesHandle	A handle to the properties object whose property value for the specified key you want to set.
key	The name of a property key. The library makes a copy of the property key.
value	The MQInt32 property value.

Common Errors

MQ_HASH_VALUE_ALREADY_EXISTS

MQSetInt64Property

The MQSetInt64Property function sets an MQInt64 property with the specified key to the specified value.

```
MQSetInt64Property
(const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,
 ConstMQString key,
 MQInt64 value);
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

propertiesHandle	A handle to the properties object whose property value for the specified key you want to set.
key	The name of a property key. The library makes a copy of the property key.
value	The MQInt64 property value.

Common Errors

MQ_HASH_VALUE_ALREADY_EXISTS

MQSetInt8Property

The `MQSetInt8Property` function sets an `MQInt8` property with the specified key to the specified value.

```
MQSetInt8Property
    (const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,
     ConstMQString key,
     MQInt8 value);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

<code>propertiesHandle</code>	A handle to the properties object whose property value for the specified key you want to set
<code>key</code>	The name of a property key. The library makes a copy of the property key.
<code>value</code>	The <code>MQInt8</code> property value.

Common Errors

`MQ_HASH_VALUE_ALREADY_EXISTS`

MQSetMessageHeaders

The `MQSetMessageHeaders` function creates the header part of the message.

```
MQSetMessageHeaders
    (const MQMessageHandle messageHandle
     MQPropertiesHandle headersHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

<code>messageHandle</code>	A handle to a message.
----------------------------	------------------------

`headersHandle` A handle to the header properties object. This handle will be invalid after the function returns.

After you have created a properties handle and defined values for message header properties using one of the `MQSet...Property` functions, you can pass the handle to the `MQSetMessageHeaders` function to define the message header properties.

The message header properties are described in the table below. For sending messages, the client can only set two of these: the correlation ID property and the message type property. The client is not required to set these; they are provided for the client's convenience. For example, the client can use the key `MQ_MESSAGE_TYPE_HEADER_PROPERTY` to sort incoming messages according to application-defined message types.

TABLE 4-6 Message Header Properties

Key	Type	Set By
<code>MQ_CORRELATION_ID_HEADER_PROPERTY</code>	<code>MQString</code>	Client (optional)
<code>MQ_MESSAGE_TYPE_HEADER_PROPERTY</code>	<code>MQString</code>	Client (optional)
<code>MQ_PERSISTENT_HEADER_PROPERTY</code>	<code>MQBool</code>	Send function
<code>MQ_EXPIRATION_HEADER_PROPERTY</code>	<code>MQInt64</code>	Send function
<code>MQ_PRIORITY_HEADER_PROPERTY</code>	<code>MQInt8</code>	Send function
<code>MQ_TIMESTAMP_HEADER_PROPERTY</code>	<code>MQInt64</code>	Send function
<code>MQ_MESSAGE_ID_HEADER_PROPERTY</code>	<code>MQString</code>	Send function
<code>MQ_REDELIVERED_HEADER_PROPERTY</code>	<code>MQBool</code>	Message Broker

Header properties that are not specified in the `headersHandle` are not affected. You cannot use this function to override header properties that are set by the broker or the send function. The header properties for persistence, expiration, and priority (`MQSetMessageHeaders()`) are set to default values if the user called the `MQSendMessage()` or `MQSendMessageToDestination()` function, or they are set to values the user specifies (in parameters) if the user called the `MQSendMessageExt()` or the `MQSendMessageToDestinationExt()` function.

Use the `MQSetBytesMessageBytes()` function or the `MQSetTextMessageText()` function to set the body of a message. Use the [MQSetMessageProperties\(\)](#) function to set the application-defined properties of a message that are not part of the header.

Common Errors

`MQ_PROPERTY_WRONG_VALUE_TYPE`

MQSetMessageProperties

The `MQSetMessageProperties` function sets the specified properties for a message. You can also use this function to change a message's properties.

```
MQSetMessageProperties
    (const MQMessageHandle messageHandle,
     MQPropertiesHandle propsHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

<code>messageHandle</code>	A handle to a message whose application-defined properties you want to set.
<code>propertiesHandle</code>	A handle to a properties object that you have created and set using one of the set property functions. This handle is invalid after the function returns.

After you obtain the handle to a message, you can use this handle to define its body with the `MQSetBytesMessageBytes()` or `MQSetTextMessageText()` function, and to set its header properties with the `MQSetMessageHeaders()` function.

Property values are set prior to sending a message. The `MQSetMessageProperties` function allows you to set application-defined properties for a message. For example, application-defined properties allow an application, via message selectors, to select or filter, messages on its behalf using application-specific criteria.

You define the message properties and their values using the [MQCreateProperties\(\)](#) function to create a properties object, then you use one of the set property functions to define each key and value in it. See [“Working With Properties” on page 32](#) for more information.

MQSetMessageReplyTo

The `MQSetMessageReplyTo` function specifies the destination where replies to this message should be sent.

```
MQSetMessageReplyTo
    (const MQMessageHandle messageHandle,
     const MQDestinationHandle destinationHandle);
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

messageHandle	A handle to a message expecting a reply.
destinationHandle	The destination to which the reply is sent. Usually this is a handle to a destination that you created using the MQCreateDestination() function or the function MQCreateTemporaryDestination() . The handle is still valid when this function returns.

The sender uses the [MQSetMessageReply](#) function to specify a destination where replies to the message can be sent. This can be a normal destination or a temporary destination. The receiver of a message can use the [MQGetMessageReplyTo\(\)](#) function to determine whether a sender has set up a destination where replies are to be sent. The advantage of setting up a temporary destination for replies is that Message Queue automatically creates a physical destination for you, rather than your having to have the administrator create one if the broker's `auto_create_destination` property is turned off.

MQSetStringProperty

The [MQSetStringProperty](#) function sets an [MQString](#) property with the specified key to the specified value.

```
MQSetStringProperty
(
    const MQPropertiesHandle propertiesHandle,
    ConstMQString key,
    ConstMQString value);
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

propertiesHandle	A handle to the properties object whose property value for the specified key you want to set. You get this handle from the MQCreateProperties() function.
key	The name of a property key. The library makes a copy of the property key
value	The property value to set. The library makes a copy of the value.

The library makes a copy of the property key and also makes a copy of the value.

MQSetTextMessageText

The `MQSetTextMessageText` function defines the body for a text message.

```
MQSetTextMessageText  
    (const MQMessageHandle messageHandle,  
     ConstMQString messageText);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

<code>messageHandle</code>	A handle to a message whose text body you want to set.
<code>messageText</code>	An <code>MQString</code> specifying the message text. The library makes a copy of the message text.

After you obtain the handle to a text message, you can use this handle to define its body with the `MQSetTextMessageText()` function. You can set its application-defined properties with the [MQSetMessageProperties\(\)](#) function, and you can set certain message headers with the [MQSetMessageHeaders\(\)](#) function.

MQStartConnection

The `MQStartConnection` function starts the specified connection to the broker and starts or resumes message delivery.

```
MQStartConnection  
    (const MQConnectionHandle connectionHandle);
```

Return Value

`MQStatus`. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

<code>connectionHandle</code>	The handle to the connection that you want to start. This handle is the handle that is created and passed back to you by the MQCreateConnection() function.
-------------------------------	---

When a connection is created it is in stopped mode. Until you call this function, messages are not delivered to any consumers. Call this function to start a connection or to restart a connection that has been stopped with the `MQStopConnection()` function. To create an asynchronous consumer, you could have the connection in stopped mode, and start or restart the connection after you have set up the asynchronous message consumer.

Use the `MQCloseConnection()` function to close a connection, and then use the `MQFreeConnection()` function to free the memory allocated to the connection.

Common Errors

`MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED`

MQStatusIsError

The `MQStatusIsError` function returns `MQ_TRUE` if the status parameter passed to it represents an error.

```
MQBool MQStatusIsError(const MQStatus status);
```

Parameters

status The status returned by any Message Queue function that returns an `MQStatus`.

Nearly all Message Queue C library functions return an `MQStatus`. You can pass this status result to the `MQStatusIsError` function to determine whether your call succeeded. If the `MQStatusIsError` function returns `MQ_TRUE (=1)`, the function failed; if it returns `MQ_FALSE (=0)`, the function returned successfully.

If the `MQStatusIsError` returns `MQ_TRUE`, you can get more information about the error that occurred by passing the status returned to the `MQGetStatusCode()` function. This function will return the error code associated with the specified status.

To obtain an `MQString` that describes the error, use the `MQGetStatusString()` function. To get an error trace associated with the error, use the `MQGetErrorTrace()` function.

MQStopConnection

The `MQStopConnection` function stops the specified connection to the broker. This stops the broker from delivering messages.

```
MQStopConnection  
    (const MQConnectionHandle connectionHandle);
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

connectionHandle The handle to the connection that you want to stop. This handle is passed back to you by the [MQCreateConnection\(\)](#) function.

You can restart message delivery by calling the [MQStartConnection\(\)](#) function. When the connection has stopped, delivery to all the connection's message consumers is inhibited: synchronous receives block, and messages are not delivered to message listeners. This call blocks until receives and/or message listeners in progress have completed.

You should not call [MQStopConnection](#) in a message listener callback function.

Use the [MQCloseConnection\(\)](#) function to close a connection, and then use the [MQFreeConnection\(\)](#) function to free the memory allocated to the connection.

Common Errors

MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED

MQ_CONCURRENT_DEADLOCK

MQUnsubscribeDurableMessageConsumer

The [MQUnsubscribeDurableMessageConsumer](#) function unsubscribes the specified durable message consumer.

```
MQUnsubscribeDurableMessageConsumer
    (const MQSessionHandle  sessionHandle,
     ConstMQString durableName);
```

Return Value

MQStatus. See the [MQStatusIsError\(\)](#) function for more information.

Parameters

sessionHandle The handle to the session to which this consumer belongs. This handle is created and passed back to you by the [MQCreateSession\(\)](#) function.

durableName An MQString specifying the name of the durable subscriber.

When you call the `MQUnsubscribeDurableMessageConsumer` function, the client runtime instructs the broker to delete the state information that the broker maintains for this consumer. If you try to delete a durable consumer while it has an active topic subscriber or while a received message has not been acknowledged in the session, you will get an error. You should only unsubscribe a durable message consumer after closing it.

Common Errors

`MQ_CANNOT_UNSUBSCRIBE_ACTIVE_CONSUMER`
`MQ_CONSUMER_NOT_FOUND`

Header Files

The Message Queue C-API is defined in the header files listed in [Table 4–7](#). The files are listed in alphabetical order. The file `mqcrt.h` includes all the Message Queue C-API header files.

TABLE 4–7 Message Queue C-API Header Files

File Name	Contents
<code>mqbasictypes.h</code>	Defines the types <code>MQBool</code> , <code>MQInt8</code> , <code>MQInt16</code> , <code>MQInt32</code> , <code>MQInt64</code> , <code>MQFloat32</code> , <code>MQFloat64</code> .
<code>mqbytes-message.h</code>	Function prototypes for creating, getting, setting bytes message.
<code>mqcallback-types.h</code>	Asynchronous receive and connection exception handling callback types.
<code>mqconnection.h</code>	Function prototypes for creating, managing, and closing connections. Function prototype for creating session.
<code>mqconnection-props.h</code>	Connection property constants
<code>mqconsumer.h</code>	Function prototypes for synchronous receives and closing the consumer.
<code>mqcrt.h</code>	All Message Queue C-API public header files.
<code>mqdestination.h</code>	Function prototypes to free destinations and get information about destinations.
<code>mqerrors.h</code>	Error codes
<code>mqheader-props.h</code>	Message header property constants
<code>mqmessage.h</code>	Function prototypes for getting and setting parts of message, freeing message, and acknowledging message.

TABLE 4-7 Message Queue C-API Header Files (Continued)

File Name	Contents
mqproducer.h	Function prototypes for sending messages and closing the message producer.
mqproperties.h	Function prototypes for creating, setting, and getting properties
mqsession.h	Function prototypes for managing and closing sessions; for creating destinations, message producers and message consumers.
mqssl.h	Function declaration for initializing the SSL library.
mqstatus.h	Function prototypes for getting error information.
mqtext-message.h	Function prototypes for creating, getting, setting text message.
mqtypes.h	Enumeration of types that can be stored in a properties object, of types of message that can be received, of acknowledgement modes, of delivery modes, of destination types, of session receiving modes, and of handle types.
mqversion.h	Version information constant definitions.

Message Queue C API Error Codes

Having found that a Message Queue function has not returned successfully, you can determine the reason by passing the return status of that function to the `MQGetStatusCode` function, which returns the error code associated with the specified status. This appendix lists the error codes that can be returned and provides a description that is associated with that code. You can retrieve the error string (description) by calling the `MQGetStatusString` function.

Some Message Queue functions, when they fail, might return an `MQStatus` result that contains an NSPR or NSS library error code instead of a Message Queue error code. For NSPR and NSS library error codes, the `MQGetStatusString` function returns the symbolic name of the NSPR or NSS library error code. Please see NSPR and NSS public documentation for NSPR and NSS error code symbols and their interpretation at the following locations:

- For NSPR error codes, see the “NSPR Error Handling” chapter at the following site:
<http://www.mozilla.org/projects/nspr/reference/html/index.html>
- For NSS error codes, see the “NSS and SSL Error Codes” chapter at the following site:
<http://www.mozilla.org/projects/security/pki/nss/ref/ssl/>

When checking a Message Queue function for return errors, you should only reference the Message Queue common error code symbol names in order to maintain maximum compatibility with future releases. For each function, [Chapter 4, “Reference,”](#) lists the common error codes that can be returned by that function.

For information on error handling, see [Table A-1](#).

Error Codes

Table A–1 lists the error codes in alphabetical order. For each code listed, it provides a description for the error code and notes whether it is a common error (Common).

TABLE A–1 Message Queue C Client Error Codes

Code	Common	Description
MQ_ACK_STATUS_NOT_OK		Acknowledgement status is not OK
MQ_ADMIN_KEY_AUTH_MISMATCH		Admin key authorization mismatch
MQ_BAD_VECTOR_INDEX		Bad vector index
MQ_BASE64_ENCODE_FAILURE		Base 64 encode failure.
MQ_BASIC_TYPE_SIZE_MISMATCH		Message Queue basic type size mismatch
MQ_BROKER_BAD_REQUEST		Broker: bad request
MQ_BROKER_BAD_VERSION		Broker: bad version
MQ_BROKER_CONFLICT		Broker: conflict
MQ_BROKER_CONNECTION_CLOSED	X	Broker connection is closed.
MQ_BROKER_ENTITY_TOO_LARGE		Broker: entity too large
MQ_BROKER_ERROR		Broker: error
MQ_BROKER_FORBIDDEN		Broker: forbidden
MQ_BROKER_GONE		Broker: gone
MQ_BROKER_INVALID_LOGIN		Broker: invalid login
MQ_BROKER_NOT_ALLOWED		Broker: not allowed
MQ_BROKER_NOT_FOUND		Broker: not found
MQ_BROKER_NOT_IMPLEMENTED		Broker: not implemented
MQ_BROKER_PRECONDITION_FAILED		Broker: precondition failed
MQ_BROKER_RESOURCE_FULL		Broker: resource full
MQ_BROKER_TIMEOUT		Broker: timeout
MQ_BROKER_UNAUTHORIZED		Broker: unauthorized
MQ_BROKER_UNAVAILABLE		Broker: unavailable

TABLE A-1 Message Queue C Client Error Codes (Continued)

Code	Common	Description
MQ_CALLBACK_RUNTIME_ERROR	X	Callback runtime error occurred
MQ_CANNOT_UNSUBSCRIBE_ACTIVE_CONSUMER	X	Cannot unsubscribe an active consumer.
MQ_CLIENTID_IN_USE	X	Client id already in use
MQ_CONCURRENT_ACCESS	X	Concurrent access
MQ_CONCURRENT_DEADLOCK	X	Operation may cause deadlock
MQ_CONCURRENT_NOT_OWNER		Concurrent access not owner
MQ_CONNECTION_CREATE_SESSION_ERROR		Connection failed to create a session.
MQ_CONNECTION_OPEN_ERROR		Connection failed to open a connection.
MQ_CONNECTION_START_ERROR		Connection start failed.
MQ_CONNECTION_UNSUPPORTED_TRANSPORT	X	The transport specified is not supported.
MQ_CONSUMER_CLOSED	X	The consumer was closed.
MQ_CONSUMER_EXCEPTION		An exception occurred on the consumer.
MQ_CONSUMER_NO_DURABLE_NAME	X	There is no durable name specified
MQ_CONSUMER_NO_SESSION		The consumer has no session.
MQ_CONSUMER_NOT_FOUND	X	Message consumer not found
MQ_CONSUMER_NOT_IN_SESSION	X	The consumer is not part of this session.
MQ_CONSUMER_NOT_INITIALIZED		The consumer has not been initialized.
MQ_COULD_NOT_CONNECT_TO_BROKER	X	Could not connect to Broker
MQ_COULD_NOT_CREATE_THREAD	X	Could not create thread
MQ_DESTINATION_CONSUMER_LIMIT_EXCEEDED	X	The number of consumers on the destination exceeded limit.
MQ_DESTINATION_NO_CLASS		The destination does not have a class.
MQ_DESTINATION_NO_NAME		The destination does not have a name.
MQ_DESTINATION_NOT_TEMPORARY		The destination is not temporary
MQ_END_OF_STREAM		End of stream

TABLE A-1 Message Queue C Client Error Codes (Continued)

Code	Common	Description
MQ_FILE_NOT_FOUND		The property file could not be found
MQ_FILE_OUTPUT_ERROR		File output error
MQ_HANDLED_OBJECT_IN_USE		The object could not be deleted because there is another reference to it.
MQ_HANDLED_OBJECT_INVALID_HANDLE_ERROR		The object is invalid (i.e. it has not been deleted).
MQ_HANDLED_OBJECT_NO_MORE_HANDLES		A handle could not be allocated because the supply of handles has been exhausted.
MQ_HASH_TABLE_ALLOCATION_FAILED		The hash table could not be allocated
MQ_HASH_VALUE_ALREADY_EXISTS	X	The hash value already exists in the hash table.
MQ_ILLEGAL_CLOSE_XA_CONNECTION	X	Illegally closed an XA connection
MQ_INCOMPATIBLE_LIBRARY	X	The library is incompatible
MQ_INPUT_STREAM_ERROR		Input stream error
MQ_INTERNAL_ERROR		Generic internal error
MQ_INVALID_ACKNOWLEDGE_MODE	X	Invalid acknowledge mode
MQ_INVALID_AUTHENTICATE_REQUEST		Invalid authenticate request
MQ_INVALID_CLIENTID	X	Invalid client id
MQ_INVALID_CONSUMER_ID		Invalid consumer id
MQ_INVALID_DELIVERY_MODE	X	Invalid delivery mode.
MQ_INVALID_DESTINATION_TYPE	X	Invalid destination type.
MQ_INVALID_ITERATOR		Invalid iterator
MQ_INVALID_MESSAGE_SELECTOR	X	Invalid message selector.
MQ_INVALID_PACKET		Invalid packet
MQ_INVALID_PACKET_FIELD		Invalid packet field
MQ_INVALID_PORT		Invalid port
MQ_INVALID_PRIORITY	X	Invalid priority
MQ_INVALID_RECEIVE_MODE	X	Invalid receive mode.

TABLE A-1 Message Queue C Client Error Codes (Continued)

Code	Common	Description
MQ_INVALID_TRANSACTION_ID		Invalid transaction id
MQ_INVALID_TYPE_CONVERSION	X	The object could not be converted invalid input
MQ_MD5_HASH_FAILURE		MD5 Hash failure
MQ_MESSAGE_NO_DESTINATION		The message does not have a destination
MQ_MESSAGE_NOT_IN_SESSION	X	The message was not delivered to the session.
MQ_NEGATIVE_AMOUNT		Negative amount
MQ_NO_AUTHENTICATION_HANDLER		No authentication handler
MQ_NO_CONNECTION		The session's connection has been closed
MQ_NO_MESSAGE	X	There was no message to receive.
MQ_NO_MESSAGE_PROPERTIES	X	There are no message properties
MQ_NO_REPLY_TO_DESTINATION	X	The message does not have a reply to destination.
MQ_NOT_ASYNC_RECEIVE_MODE	X	The session is not in async receive mode.
MQ_NOT_FOUND	X	Not found
MQ_NOT_IPV4_ADDRESS		Not an IPv4 Address
MQ_NOT_SYNC_RECEIVE_MODE	X	The session is not in sync receive mode.
MQ_NOT_TRANSACTED_SESSION	X	The session is not transacted.
MQ_NOT_XA_CONNECTION	X	The connection is not an XA connection.
MQ_NULL_PTR_ARG	X	NULL pointer passed to method
MQ_NULL_STRING		The string is NULL
MQ_NUMBER_NOT_UINT16		Number not a UINT16
MQ_OBJECT_NOT_CLONABLE		The object cannot be cloned
MQ_OUT_OF_MEMORY	X	Out of memory
MQ_PACKET_OUTPUT_ERROR		Packet output error

TABLE A-1 Message Queue C Client Error Codes (Continued)

Code	Common	Description
MQ_POLL_ERROR		Poll error
MQ_PORTMAPPER_ERROR		Portmapper error
MQ_PORTMAPPER_INVALID_INPUT		Portmapper returned invalid.
MQ_PORTMAPPER_WRONG_VERSION		Portmapper is the wrong version
MQ_PRODUCER_CLOSED	X	Producer closed.
MQ_PRODUCER_HAS_DESTINATION	X	The producer has a specified destination
MQ_PRODUCER_NO_DESTINATION	X	The producer does not have a specified destination.
MQ_PRODUCER_NOT_IN_SESSION	X	The producer is not part of this session
MQ_PROPERTY_FILE_ERROR		There was an error reading from the property file
MQ_PROPERTY_NULL		Property is NULL.
MQ_PROPERTY_WRONG_VALUE_TYPE	X	Property has the wrong value type
MQ_PROTOCOL_HANDLER_AUTHENTICATE_FAILED		Authenticating to the broker failed.
MQ_PROTOCOL_HANDLER_DELETE_DESTINATION_FAILED		Deleting destination failed
MQ_PROTOCOL_HANDLER_ERROR		Protocol Handler error
MQ_PROTOCOL_HANDLER_GOODBYE_FAILED		Error in saying goodbye to broker.
MQ_PROTOCOL_HANDLER_HELLO_FAILED		Error saying hello to the broker.
MQ_PROTOCOL_HANDLER_READ_ERROR		Reading a packet from the broker failed.
MQ_PROTOCOL_HANDLER_RESUME_FLOW_FAILED		Error resume flow from broker.
MQ_PROTOCOL_HANDLER_SET_CLIENTID_FAILED		Setting client id failed.
MQ_PROTOCOL_HANDLER_START_FAILED		Starting broker connection failed.
MQ_PROTOCOL_HANDLER_STOP_FAILED		Stopping broker connection failed.
MQ_PROTOCOL_HANDLER_UNEXPECTED_REPLY		Received an unexpected reply from the broker.
MQ_PROTOCOL_HANDLER_WRITE_ERROR		Writing a packet to the broker failed.
MQ_QUEUE_CONSUMER_CANNOT_BE_DURABLE	X	A queue consumer cannot be durable
MQ_READ_CHANNEL_DISPATCH_ERROR		Read channel couldn't dispatch packet.

TABLE A-1 Message Queue C Client Error Codes (Continued)

Code	Common	Description
MQ_READQTABLE_ERROR		ReadQTable error
MQ_RECEIVE_QUEUE_CLOSED		The receive queue is closed.
MQ_RECEIVE_QUEUE_ERROR		The Session is not associated with a connection.
MQ_REFERENCED_FREED_OBJECT_ERROR		A freed object was referenced.
MQ_REUSED_CONSUMER_ID		Reused consumer id
MQ_SEND_NOT_FOUND	X	The destination to which this message was sent could not be found.
MQ_SEND_RESOURCE_FULL	X	The destination is full and is rejecting new messages.
MQ_SEND_TOO_LARGE	X	The message exceeds the single message size limit for the server or for the destination.
MQ_SERIALIZE_BAD_CLASS_UID		Serialize bad class UID
MQ_SERIALIZE_BAD_HANDLE		Serialize bad handle
MQ_SERIALIZE_BAD_MAGIC_NUMBER		Serialize bad magic number
MQ_SERIALIZE_BAD_SUPER_CLASS		Serialize bad super class
MQ_SERIALIZE_BAD_VERSION		Serialize bad version
MQ_SERIALIZE_CANNOT_CLONE		Serialize cannot clone
MQ_SERIALIZE_CORRUPTED_HASHTABLE		Serialize corrupted hashtable
MQ_SERIALIZE_NO_CLASS_DESC		Serialize no class description
MQ_SERIALIZE_NOT_CLASS_DEF		Serialize not class definition
MQ_SERIALIZE_NOT_CLASS_HANDLE		Serialize not a class object
MQ_SERIALIZE_NOT_HASHTABLE		Serialize not a hashtable
MQ_SERIALIZE_NOT_OBJECT_HANDLE		Serialize not a handle object
MQ_SERIALIZE_STRING_CONTAINS_NULL		Serialize string contains NULL
MQ_SERIALIZE_STRING_TOO_BIG		Serialize string too big
MQ_SERIALIZE_TEST_ERROR		Serialize testing error
MQ_SERIALIZE_UNEXPECTED_BYTES		Serialize unexpected bytes
MQ_SERIALIZE_UNRECOGNIZED_CLASS		Serialize unrecognized class

TABLE A-1 Message Queue C Client Error Codes (Continued)

Code	Common	Description
MQ_SESSION_CLOSED	X	Session closed
MQ_SESSION_NOT_CLIENT_ACK_MODE	X	Session is not in client acknowledge mode
MQ_SOCKET_CLOSE_FAILED		Could not close the socket
MQ_SOCKET_CONNECT_FAILED		Could not connect socket to the host
MQ_SOCKET_ERROR		Socket error
MQ_SOCKET_READ_FAILED		Could not read from the socket
MQ_SOCKET_SHUTDOWN_FAILED		Could not shutdown socket
MQ_SOCKET_WRITE_FAILED		Could not write to the socket
MQ_SSL_ALREADY_INITIALIZED	X	SSL has already been initialized
MQ_SSL_CERT_ERROR		SSL certification error
MQ_SSL_ERROR		SSL error
MQ_SSL_INIT_ERROR		SSL initialization error
MQ_SSL_NOT_INITIALIZED	X	SSL not initialized
MQ_SSL_SOCKET_INIT_ERROR		SSL socket initialization error
MQ_STATUS_CONNECTION_NOT_CLOSED	X	The connection cannot be deleted because it was not closed.
MQ_STATUS_INVALID_HANDLE	X	The handle is invalid
MQ_STRING_NOT_NUMBER		String not a number
MQ_SUCCESS	X	Success
MQ_TCP_ALREADY_CONNECTED		TCP already connected.
MQ_TCP_CONNECTION_CLOSED		TCP connection is closed.
MQ_TCP_INVALID_PORT		Invalid TCP port.
MQ_TEMPORARY_DESTINATION_NOT_IN_CONNECTION	X	The temporary destination is not in the connection.
MQ_THREAD_OUTSIDE_XA_TRANSACTION	X	The calling thread is not associated with an XA transaction
MQ_TIMEOUT_EXPIRED	X	Timeout expired

TABLE A-1 Message Queue C Client Error Codes (Continued)

Code	Common	Description
MQ_TRANSACTED_SESSION	X	Session is transacted.
MQ_TRANSACTION_ID_IN_USE		Transaction id in use.
MQ_TYPE_CONVERSION_OUT_OF_BOUNDS		The object conversion failed because the value is out of bounds
MQ_UNEXPECTED_ACKNOWLEDGEMENT		Received an unexpected acknowledgement
MQ_UNEXPECTED_NULL		Unexpected null
MQ_UNINITIALIZED_STREAM		Uninitialized stream
MQ_UNRECOGNIZED_PACKET_TYPE		The packet type was unrecognized
MQ_UNSUPPORTED_ARGUMENT_VALUE		Unsupported argument value
MQ_UNSUPPORTED_AUTH_TYPE		Unsupported authentication type
MQ_UNSUPPORTED_MESSAGE_TYPE		The JMS message type is not supported
MQ_VECTOR_TOO_BIG		Vector too big
MQ_WRONG_ARG_BUFFER_SIZE		Buffer is the wrong size
MQ_XA_SESSION_IN_PROGRESS		An XA session is in progress
MQ_XA_SESSION_NO_TRANSACTION		The XA session has no active transaction

Index

A

acknowledgements
 data type for, 74
 periodic, 81

B

broker
 acknowledging consumed messages, 78
 acknowledging sent messages, 78
 certificate for, 79
 control messages, 79
 fixed port for, 78
 host port for, 77
 name for, 77
 security, 77, 79
broker acknowledgements, automatic, 81

C

C API
 header files, 21
 runtime library, 21
checklist for client deployment, 27
client acknowledgements, explicit, 81
client identifier (ClientID), 98
connection properties
 iterating through, 133
 type of, 127

connections
 closing, 90
 creating, 36, 98
 creating properties for, 33-34, 107
 exceptions, 75, 84
 freeing, 57, 113
 freeing properties of, 57, 114
 handle to, 74
 orderly shutdown, 42
 properties of, 75, 76
 secure, initializing, 130
 specifying, 37
 starting, 153-154
 stopping, 154-155
 timed out limit, 77
 transport protocol for, 77
ConstMQString type, 73
consumers
 asynchronous, 53
 closing, 91
 creating asynchronous, 96
 creating asynchronous durable, 93
 creating durable, 102
 creating synchronous, 104
 handle to, 74
 ping interval, 77
 synchronous, 52, 133, 135, 136
 type of, 76
 unsubscribing durable, 155-156
 working with, 51

D

- dead message queue, 64
- delivery modes, 68
 - data type for, 74
- deployment checklist for client applications, 27
- destinations
 - creating, 45, 100
 - creating temporary, 109
 - freeing, 113
 - getting type of, 118
 - handle to, 74
 - type of, 74
- distributed applications and synchronous consumers, 52, 133
- distributed transactions
 - building the sample programs, 26-27, 54
 - C-API as XA resource manager, 55
 - C-API functions, 54
 - description of sample programs, 25
 - setting up a Tuxedo environment, 25-26
- durable subscriptions, performance impact of, 70

E

- error handling
 - error trace, 118
 - error type, 75
 - getting status code, 127
 - MQStatus type, 76
 - status string, 128
- exceptions, listener for, 75

F

- fixed integer type support, 22
- fixed ports, 78
- FLOW_CONTROL property, 63

H

- header files, 21, 156

J

- JMS clients
 - deployment checklist, 27
 - factors impacting performance, 67
 - programming model, 20
 - requirements for deployment, 27
 - setup summary, 29
- JMS_SUN_DMQ_BODY_TRUNCATED property, 67
- JMS_SUN_DMQ_DEAD_BROKER property, 66
- JMS_SUN_DMQ_PRODUCING_BROKER property, 66
- JMS_SUN_DMQ_UNDELIVERED_COMMENTS property, 66
- JMS_SUN_DMQ_UNDELIVERED_EXCEPTION property, 66
- JMS_SUN_DMQ_UNDELIVERED_REASON property, 66
- JMS_SUN_DMQ_UNDELIVERED_TIMESTAMP property, 66
- JMS_SUN_LOG_DEAD_MESSAGES property, 65
- JMS_SUN_PRESERVE_UNDELIVERED property, 65
- JMS_SUN_TRUNCATE_MSG_BODY property, 65
- JMSCorrelationID message header field, 48
- JMSDeliveryMode message header field, 47
- JMSDestination message header field, 47
- JMSExpiration message header field, 47
- JMSMessageID message header field, 47
- JMSPriority message header field, 47
- JMSRedelivered message header field, 47
- JMSReplyTo message header field, 48
- JMSTimestamp message header field, 47
- JMSType message header field, 48
- JMSXDeliveryCount property, 66

L

- listeners, message, data type for, 75
- logging, 58

M

- memory management, 57
- message acknowledgements, 43-44

message consumption
 asynchronous, 82
 asynchronous, in distributed transaction, 83
 message headers
 getting, 123
 properties, 50
 setting, 149-150
 message properties
 default values for, 50
 getting, 34, 124
 handle to, 75
 iterating through, 35, 133
 setting, 151
 type of, 127
 Message Queue
 fixed integer type support, 22
 header files, 156
 meta data for, 126
 name of, 80
 version of, 80
 Message Queue programs, building, 21
 message selector, 60
 messages
 acknowledging, 89
 body, 48
 composing, 46
 correlation id, 123
 creating bytes type, 98
 creating text type, 110
 expiration of, 123
 filtering, 54
 freeing, 114
 getting text of, 129
 getting type of, 125
 handle to, 75
 limit of unconsumed, 79
 mode of, 123
 ordering of, 61
 prioritizing, 61
 priority of, 123
 processing, 53
 receiving, 50
 redelivered status, 123
 reply-to destination, 124, 151-152

messages (*Continued*)
 selector for, 93, 96, 102
 selectors, 60
 sending, 49, 139, 140
 set text of, 153
 size, and performance, 71
 type, and performance, 71
 type of, 75, 123
 messages properties
 creating, 107
 freeing, 114
 MQ_ACK_ON_ACKNOWLEDGE_PROPERTY, 44, 78
 MQ_ACK_ON_PRODUCE_PROPERTY, 78
 MQ_ACK_TIMEOUT_PROPERTY, 38, 77
 MQ_AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE enum, 81
 MQ_BOOL_TYPE property, 76
 MQ_BROKER_NAME_PROPERTY, 37
 MQ_BROKER_NAME_PROPERTY, 77
 MQ_BROKER_PORT_PROPERTY, 37
 MQ_BROKER_PORT_PROPERTY, 77
 MQ_BROKER_SERVICE_PORT_PROPERTY, 37
 MQ_BROKER_SERVICE_PORT_PROPERTY, 78
 MQ_Bytes_Message body type, 48
 MQ_BYTES_MESSAGE message type, 75
 MQ_CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE enum, 81
 MQ_CONNECTION_FLOW_COUNT_PROPERTY, 38, 79
 MQ_CONNECTION_FLOW_LIMIT_ENABLED_PROPERTY
 MQ_CONNECTION_FLOW_LIMIT_ENABLED_PROPERTY, 79
 MQ_CONNECTION_FLOW_LIMIT_PROPERTY, 38, 79
 MQ_CONNECTION_TYPE_PROPERTY, 37
 MQ_CONNECTION_TYPE_PROPERTY, 77
 MQ_CORRELATION_ID_HEADER_PROPERTY, 123
 MQ_DUPS_OK_ACKNOWLEDGE enum, 81
 MQ_EXPIRATION_HEADER_PROPERTY, 50, 123
 MQ_FLOAT32_TYPE property, 76
 MQ_FLOAT64_TYPE property, 76
 MQ_INT16_TYPE property, 76
 MQ_INT32_TYPE property, 76
 MQ_INT64_TYPE property, 76
 MQ_INT8_TYPE property, 76

MQ_INVALID_TYPE property, 76
MQ_LOG_FILE, 58
MQ_LOG_LEVEL, 58
MQ_MAJOR_VERSION_PROPERTY, 80
MQ_Message body type, 48
MQ_MESSAGE_ID_HEADER_PROPERTY, 123
MQ_MESSAGE message type, 75
MQ_MESSAGE_TYPE_HEADER_PROPERTY, 123
MQ_MICRO_VERSION_PROPERTY, 80
MQ_MINOR_VERSION_PROPERTY, 80
MQ_NAME_PROPERTY, 80
MQ_PERSISTENT_HEADER_PROPERTY, 50, 123
MQ_PING_INTERVAL_PROPERTY, 38, 77
MQ_PRIORITY_HEADER_PROPERTY, 50, 123
MQ_REDELIVERED_HEADER_PROPERTY, 123
MQ_SERVICE_PACK_PROPERTY, 80
MQ_SESSION_ASYNC_RECEIVE, 44
MQ_SESSION_ASYNC_RECEIVE consumer type, 76
MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE, 44
MQ_SESSION_SYNC_RECEIVE consumer type, 76
MQ_SESSION_TRANSACTED enum, 82
MQ_SSL_BROKER_CERT_FINGERPRINT, 40, 80
MQ_SSL_BROKER_IS_TRUSTED, 77, 79
MQ_SSL_CHECK_BROKER_FINGERPRINT, 40, 79
MQ_STRING_TYPE property, 76
mq.sys.dmq queue, 64
MQ_Text_Message body type, 48
MQ_TEXT_MESSAGE message type, 75
MQ_TIMESTAMP_HEADER_PROPERTY, 123
MQ_UNSUPPORTED_MESSAGE message type, 75
MQ_UPDATE_RELEASE_PROPERTY, 80
MQ_VERSION_PROPERTY, 80
MQAckMode type, 74
MQAcknowledgeMessages function, 89
MQBool type, 74
MQChar type, 74
MQCloseConnection function, 90
MQCloseMessageConsumer function, 91
MQCloseMessageProducer function, 91
MQCloseSession function, 92
MQCommitSession function, 93
MQConnectionExceptionHandlerFunc type, 75, 84
MQConnectionHandle type, 74
MQConsumerHandle type, 74
MQCreateAsyncDurableMessageConsumer
function, 93
MQCreateAsyncMessageConsumer function, 96
MQCreateBytesMessage function, 98
MQCreateConnection function, 98
MQCreateDestination function, 100
MQCreateDurableMessageConsumer function, 102
MQCreateMessage function, 103
MQCreateMessageConsumer function, 104
MQCreateMessageProducer function, 106
MQCreateMessageProducerForDestination
function, 106
MQCreateProperties function, 107
MQCreateSession function, 108
MQCreateTemporaryDestination function, 109
MQCreateTextMessage function, 110
MQCreateXASession function, 111
mqcrt library, 22
mqcrt runtime library, 64-bit support, 21
MQDeliveryMode type, 74
MQDestinationHandle type, 74
MQDestinationType type, 74
MQError type, 75
MQFloat16 type, 75
MQFloat32 type, 75
MQFloat64 type, 75
MQFreeConnection function, 113
MQFreeDestination function, 113
MQFreeMessage function, 114
MQFreeProperties function, 114
MQFreeString function, 115
MQGetAcknowledgeMode function, 115
MQGetBoolProperty function, 115
MQGetBytesMessageBytes function, 116
MQGetConnectionProperties function, 117
MQGetDestinationName function, 117
MQGetDestinationType function, 118
MQGetErrorTrace function, 118
MQGetFloat32Property function, 119
MQGetFloat64Property function, 120
MQGetInt16Property function, 120
MQGetInt32Property function, 121
MQGetInt64Property function, 121
MQGetInt8Property function, 122

MQGetMessageHeaders function, 123
 MQGetMessageProperties function, 124
 MQGetMessageReplyTo function, 124
 MQGetMessageType function, 125
 MQGetMetaData function, 126
 MQGetPropertyType function, 127
 MQGetStatusCode function, 127
 MQGetString function, 128
 MQGetStringProperty function, 128
 MQGetTextMessageText function, 129
 MQGetXACConnection function, 129
 MQInitializeSSL function, 130
 MQInt32 type, 75
 MQInt64 type, 75
 MQInt8 type, 75
 MQMessageHandle type, 75
 MQMessageListenerFunc type, 75
 MQMessageType type, 75
 MQProducerHandle type, 75
 MQPropertiesHandle type, 75
 MQPropertiesKeyIterationGetNext function, 131
 MQPropertiesKeyIterationHasNext function, 132
 MQPropertiesKeyIterationStart function, 133
 MQReceiveMessageNoWait function, 133
 MQReceiveMessageWait function, 135
 MQReceiveMessageWithTimeout function, 136
 MQReceiveMode type, 76
 MQRecoverSession function, 137
 MQRollBackSession function, 138
 MQSendMessage function, 139
 MQSendMessageExt function, 140
 MQSendMessageToDestination, 141
 MQSendMessageToDestination function, 139
 MQSendMessageToDestinationExt function, 140, 142
 MQSessionHandle type, 76
 MQSetBoolProperty function, 144-145
 MQSetBytesMessageBytes function, 145
 MQSetFloat32Property function, 145-146
 MQSetFloat64Property function, 146-147
 MQSetInt16Property function, 147
 MQSetInt32Property function, 147-148
 MQSetInt64Property function, 148
 MQSetInt8Property function, 149
 MQSetMessageHeaders function, 149-150

MQSetMessageProperties function, 151
 MQSetMessageReplyTo function, 151-152
 MQSetStringProperty function, 152-153
 MQSetTextMessageText function, 153
 MQStartConnection function, 153-154
 MQStatus type, 76
 MQStatusIsError function, 154
 MQStopConnection function, 154-155
 MQString type, 76
 MQType type, 76
 MQUnsubscribeDurableMessageConsumer
 function, 155-156

N

NSPR library, 22
 NSS library, 22

P

performance
 factors impacting
 See performance impact factors
 performance and reliability, 67
 performance impact factors
 acknowledgement mode, 69
 delivery mode, 68
 durable subscriptions, 70
 message size, 71
 message type, 71
 selectors, 70-71
 transactions, 69
 physical destination properties, 63
 ping interval, 38, 77
 producers
 closing, 91
 creating, 106
 creating for destination, 106
 handle to, 75
 ping interval, 77
 programming examples, build instructions, 23

R

- REJECT_NEWEST property, 63
- reliability and performance, 67
- REMOVE_LOW_PRIORITY property, 63
- REMOVE_OLDEST property, 63
- runtime library, 64-bit support, 21

S

- sample programs
 - compiler options for, 22
 - running, 24
- secure connections, 39
- selectors, 60, 70-71
- sessions
 - acknowledge mode of, 115
 - closing, 92
 - committing, 93
 - creating, 43, 108
 - handle to, 76
 - managing, 44
 - recovering, 137
 - rolling back, 138
 - transacted, 43, 82
- sessions, XA, creating, 111
- SOAP with Attachments API for Java (SAAJ)*
 - Specification*, 13

T

- thread management, 61
- transactions
 - committing, 93
 - performance impact of, 69
 - working with, 43
- Tuxedo, *See* distributed transactions